

Ev. 289.9358 E91 (Eng1) 1918

Christian family almanac

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Christian *Family Almanac*

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**PUBLISHING HOUSE OF THE
EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION**

C. HAUSER, PUBLISHER

1903 TO 1923 WOODLAND AVE., S E., CLEVELAND, OHIO

No Time.

How often do we hear it said or have even said it ourselves: "no time". It is, no doubt, the right answer where an invitation to a foolish or useless undertaking is concerned, but only too often this answer is the excuse for not doing things which are of vital importance to our own well-being, and has proven fatal to many. Time is certainly precious and should be applied to the best advantage, yet here we make our greatest mistakes, and the consequences can not be avoided.

"No time" is always the answer coming from the lips of the busy housewife or the hard working man when their attention is called to the importance of rest and recreation, and the result is that men and women, though still in the prime of life, feel old and tired, and are now losing much time on account of their condition; their energy is exhausted, because they did not take time to renew their strength. How many are ailing and sick, because they had no time in the beginning to treat the slight ailment from which their present condition has developed, but who now have time enough to lament their pitiful state.

There is still hope for such weary ones. But these lines ought to be a warning for others to take precaution in time against such conditions. In order to retain or to regain strength and health one should take time to obtain a good herb-remedy, so as to have it ever handy. Dr. Peter's Blood Vitalizer is such a reliable and time-tried herb preparation. It invigorates and purifies the blood, strengthens the nervous system, and regulates the stomach, and is, therefore, an excellent tonic, just something for people who know the value of time. It is also the best preventive for disease. Whoever, therefore, wants to protect his or her health should always find time to make proper use of it at the right moment when indisposition or weakness shows its first sign.

RELATES HIS EXPERIENCE.

Spades, Ind., January 5, 1916.

Dr. Peter Fahrney & Sons, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sirs:—I think I ought to let you know about my experience with your remedies. For thirty years I was bothered with rheumatism, neuralgia, kidney trouble and sick headaches. The doctor's medicine gave me only little relief; I used all kinds of liniments and remedies. About three years ago I received a copy of the "Surprise" and availed myself at once of the special offer of a trial box of your Blood Vitalizer. I was then in a very bad condition. I could neither rest nor sleep, day or night. On the evening of the same day I had sent for the Blood Vitalizer, I was paralyzed by a stroke of apoplexy and the doctor had to be called, but he could not help me. When your medicine arrived I started to take it at once. Within three days I was able to walk again and after two weeks I could walk to Suman (five miles away.) Since taking your Blood Vitalizer and using your liniment I have not felt a pain and have been well for nearly three years. I thank God and your medicine for it. I am a hard working man and work every day. As long as I live I will not be without your remedies.

Yours truly,
MICHAEL WIEDEMANN.

Dr. Peter's Blood Vitalizer is not to be had in drug stores. Special agents supply it or it can be had direct from the proprietors.

Persons living in localities where there are, as yet, no agents for the Blood Vitalizer, who would like to give this celebrated herb-remedy a trial, should take advantage of our

SPECIAL OFFER

of a trial box of the remedy, containing twelve 35c bottles, at the special price of \$2. Delivered, duty free in Canada.

Address:

DR. PETER FAHRNEY & SONS CO.,
2501—17 Washington Blvd. Chicago, Ill.

Christian Family Almanac

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD



1918

Being a Common Year of 365 days, and the 118th since
the organization of the Evangelical Association

EDITED BY HOWARD A. KRAMER
AND WM. C. HALLWACHS

Publishing House of the Evangelical Association

C. HAUSER, Publisher,
Cleveland, Ohio



The Town Pump.

The Year of Our Lord 1918

is a Common year of 365 days; the 142nd of the Independence of the United States; the 6631st of the Julian Period; the 5679th of the Jewish Chronology (beginning at sunset Sept. 6th); the 1337th of the Mohammedan Era (beginning Oct. 6th), and the 401st since the beginning of the Reformation.

CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES AND CHANGEABLE FESTIVALS.

Dominical Letter.....	F	Sexagesima Sunday, Feb. 3	Easter Sunday.....	Mar. 31
Epact	17	Quinquagesima Sun, Feb. 10	Ascension Day.....	May 9
Lunar Cycle or Golden Number	19	Shrove Tuesday....Feb. 12	Whit-Sunday.....	May 19
Solar Cycle.....	23	Ash Wednesday....Feb. 13	Trinity Sunday.....	May 26
Roman Indiction.....	1	Palm Sunday.....Mar. 24	Corpus Christi.....	May 30
Septuagesima Sun..Jan. 27		Good Friday.....Mar. 29	1st Sun. in Advent ...	Dec. 1

Ember Days—1st, Feb. 20th; 2d, May 22d; 3d, Sept. 18th; 4th, Dec. 18th.

THE FOUR SEASONS OR CARDINAL POINTS.

Vernal Equinox.....	SPRING BEGINS, Sun enters ♑,	March 21st, at 4:58 in the morning.
Summer Solstice....	SUMMER " " ☽,	June 22d, " 1:32 " " morning.
Autumnal Equinox.....	FALL " " ☲,	Sept. 23d, " 3:18 " " evening.
Winter Solstice.....	WINTER " " ☽,	Dec. 22d, " 10:02 " " morning.

ECLIPSES FOR THE YEAR 1918.

In the year 1918 there will be three Eclipses—two of the Sun and one of the Moon.

The First is a Total Eclipse of the Sun.—June 8th, at 2 o'clock, 36 min. in the afternoon. Visible here as a Partial Eclipse. Visible also to North Pacific Ocean, all of North America and the extreme north-eastern portion of South America. The Path of Total Eclipse beginning at the 130th Meridian, West, enters North America near Seattle, Wash., passes over Denver, Colo., Jackson, Miss., Orlando, Fla., and ends in the region of the Bahama Islands in the Atlantic Ocean.

The Second is a Partial Eclipse of the Moon.—June 24th, at 4 o'clock, 08 min. in the morning, partly visible here, as the Moon sets eclipsed. Visible over the Pacific Ocean, North and South America, and in Australia.

The Third is an Annular Eclipse of the Sun.—Dec. 3rd, at 7 o'clock, 51 min. in the morning. Invisible here. Visible to South Pacific Ocean, South America, the South Atlantic Ocean and South-western Africa.

MARS (♂) is called the Ruling Planet this year.

EXPLANATION OF SIGNS.



New
Moon.



First
Quarter.



Full
Moon.



Last
Quarter.

☽ Sun.	☿ Jupiter.	7* Pleiades.
☿ Saturn.	♀ Venus.	6 Conjunction.
♂ Mars.	♃ Uranus.	3 Opposition.
♄ Mercury.	♂ Moon.	□ Quartile.
♃ Neptune.	♅ Earth.	

THE TWELVE SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

♈ Aries, or Ram.	♉ Leo, or Lion.	♐ Sagittarius, or Bowman.
♉ Taurus, or Bull.	♊ Virgo, or Virgin.	♑ Capricornus, or Goat.
♊ Gemini, or Twins.	♎ Libra, or Balance.	♒ Aquarius, or Waterman.
♋ Cancer, or Crabfish.	♏ Scorpio, or Scorpion.	♓ Pisces, or Fishes.
☊ Ascending Node—	Planet crossing the Ecliptic toward the North.	
☋ Descending Node—	Planet crossing the Ecliptic toward the South.	

MEANING OF WORDS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

GR. HEL. Lat. N. (or S.): Greatest heliocentric latitude, or greatest angular distance north (or south) from the ecliptic, as seen from the center of the Sun.—GR. ELONG. E. or W.: Greatest elongation, or greatest angular distance, east or west from the Sun.
PERIHELION: Near the Sun.—APHELION: Far from Sun.—PERIGEE: Near the Earth.—APOGEE: Far from the Earth.

STATIONARY: When the planet, through its relative motion to that of the Earth, appears to remain in one place.

SOUTH(S) (so., s.): Planet is on the highest point of the sky or crosses the meridian.

a. m.—ante-meridian: Between 12 o'clock midnight and 12 o'clock noon.—p. m.—post-meridian: Between 12 noon and 12 midnight.

The calculations in this Almanac are made to Solar or Apparent Time.
L. J. HEATWOLE, Calculator, Dale Enterprise, Va.

1st Month

JANUARY, 1918

31 Days

WEEK DAYS.	DATE	ANNIVERSARY AND NAME DAYS.	ASPECTS OF PLANETS AND MOON'S PHASES.	CLOCK TIME.		SUN rises	SUN sets.	MOON'S SIGNS.	MOON RISES & SETS.
				H.	M.	H.	M.		
Tuesday	1	New Year	⊕ in Perihelion	12	4	7 23	4 37	8 56	
Wednesday	2	C. Hammer d.1887	Sirius sets 4.56	12	4	7 23	4 37	9 46	
Thursday	3	D.Hambright b. 1810	δ ♀ ⊕ Inferior	12	5	7 23	4 37	10 40	
Friday	4	J. Seybert d. 1860	δ δ ⊖	12	5	7 22	4 38	11 37	
Saturday	5	A. Schultz b.1810	☽ 5. 6.11 a. m.	12	6	7 22	4 38	☽ morn.	

1) Sunday after New Year

Day's length 9 h. 16 m.

Sunday	6	Epiphany	Orion souths 10.20	12	6	7 21	4 39	♑	12 27
Monday	7	Widukind	Capella souths 9.52	12	7	7 20	4 40	♑	1 38
Tuesday	8	Severinus	Castor souths 12.6	12	7	7 20	4 40	♑	2 50
Wednesday	9	Catharina Zell	☽ in ♀, ♀ in gr. H.L.N.	12	7	7 19	4 41	♑	4 4
Thursday	10	Paul the Hermit	Rigel souths 6.44	12	8	7 19	4 41	♑	5 19
Friday	11	Fructuosus	δ ♀ ☽	12	8	7 18	4 42	♑	6 29
Saturday	12	F. Castellian	☽ 12. 4.57 p. m.	12	9	7 18	4 42	♑ sets	

2) 1st Sunday after Epiphany

Day's length 9 h. 24 m.

Sunday	13	Hillarius	Regulus rises 11.40	12	9	7 17	4 43	♒	5 47
Monday	14	S.P. Reinoehl d.1879	♀ Stationary	12	9	7 17	4 43	♒	6 55
Tuesday	15	John V. Laski	δ ♀ ☽, δ ♀ ☽	12	10	7 16	4 44	♒	8 1
Wednesday	16	Geo. Spalatin	♀ sets 9.1	12	11	7 15	4 45	♒	9 5
Thursday	17	B. Franklin born	Rigel souths 6.20	12	11	7 14	4 46	♒	10 6
Friday	18	M. Lauer b. 1824	♀ Stationary	12	11	7 13	4 47	♒	11 3
Saturday	19	Chr. Mueller d.1889	☽ 19. 8.59 a. m.	12	12	7 12	4 48	♒ morn.	

3) 2nd Sunday after Epiphany

Day's length 9 h. 36 m.

Sunday	20	J. M. Young d.1876	Spica rises 11.54	12	12	7 11	4 49	♑	12 41
Monday	21	Agnes	Procyon souths 11.16	12	12	7 11	4 49	♑	1 50
Tuesday	22	Fred Danner b.1805	δ ¼ ☽, ¼ sets 2.50	12	12	7 10	4 50	♑	2 55
Wednesday	23	Isaiah	7 * souths 7.10	12	13	7 9	4 51	♑	4 4
Thursday	24	Timothy	Pollux souths 10.1	12	13	7 8	4 52	♑	5 12
Friday	25	M. Dissinger d.1883	♀ gr. Elong. W. ☽	12	13	7 7	4 53	♑	6 18
Saturday	26	Polycarp	☽ 26. 9.36 p. m.	12	13	7 6	4 54	♑ rises	

4) Septuagesima Sunday

Day's length 9 h. 48 m.

Sunday	27	J. J. Kopp d.1889	δ ♀ ☽, δ ♀ ☽	12	13	7 5	4 55	♒	5 0
Monday	28	Charles the Great	½ rises 6.10	12	14	7	4 4 56	♒	6 0
Tuesday	29	Wm. McKinley	Orion souths 9.0	12	14	7	3 4 57	♒	6 57
Wednesday	30	Heinrich Mueller	Arcturus rises 10.42	12	14	7	2 4 58	♒	7 51
Thursday	31	Hans Sachs	☽ in Apogee	12	14	7	1 4 59	♒	8 58

Weather Forecast.—1. Stormy, 2. raw winds, 3. frosty, fair, 4. variable, 5. cloudy, 6. unsettled, 7. damp, foggy, 8. damp day, 9. rain and snow, 10. windy, colder, 11. milder, 12. variable, 13. rain or snow, 14. fair day, 15. frosty, clear, 16. colder, 17. cloudy, 18. snow, 19. snow squalls, 20. stormy, 21. variable, 22. colder, 23. very cold, 24. cloudy, 25. rain or snow, 26. slushy, 27. variable, 28. cloudy, 29. foggy, 30. clear, 31. frosty, fair.

MEANING OF WORDS AND SIGNS.

☽ Moon at greatest declination North. ☽ Moon at greatest declination South. ☐ Quartile: When planet is 90 degrees from Sun. ☽ Opposition: When planet is 180 degrees from Sun. ☐ Conjuction: When planets are in the same longitude. ☽ Superior: When planet is on the side of the Sun most distant from the Earth. ☽ Inferior: When planet is on the same side of the Sun as the Earth.

2nd Month

FEBRUARY, 1918

28 Days

WEEK DAYS.	DATE.	ANNIVERSARY AND NAME DAYS.	ASPECTS OF PLANETS AND MOON'S PHASES.	CLOCK TIME.	SUN	SUN	MOON'S SIGNS.	MOON RISES & SETS.
					H. M.	H. M. H. M.		
Friday	1	C. G. Koch b.1817	♂ ♀ ♁, ♂ ♀ ♁ in ♈ ♉ ♊	12 14	7 0	5 0	10 4	
Saturday	2	Groundhog Day	Castor souths 10.38	12 14	6 5	8 5	11 10	

5) Sexagesima Sunday

Day's length 10 h. 4 m.

Sunday	3 S. Dickover b. 1826	 ♀ in Perihelion	12 14	6 57 5	3		morn.
Monday	4 J. Gross d. 1884	 4. 2.14 a. m.	12 14	6 56 5	4		12 24
Tuesday	5 G. A. Blank d. 1861	Orion souths 8.46	12 14	6 55 5	5		1 37
Wednesday	6 Amandus	7* souths 8.34	12 14	6 54 5	6		2 50
Thursday	7 Geo. Wagner	Arcturus ris. 9.42	 12 14	6 53 5	7		3 48
Friday	8 S. Weber d. 1889	Rigel souths 9.41	12 15	6 52 5	8		4 43
Saturday	9 S. Heiss d. 1883	6 ♀ ♁, ♀ rises 6.50	12 15	6 51 5	9		5 37

6) Quinquagesima Sunday

Day's length 10 h. 18 m.

Sunday	10	F. C. Oettinger		6 ♀ ☽ Inferior	12 15	6 49 5 11		6 24
Monday	11	M. Zulauf d. 1870		11. 4.26 a. m.	12 15	6 48 5 12		sets
Tuesday	12	Lincoln b. 1809 <i>Shrove Tuesday</i>		♀ in Aphelion	12 15	6 47 5 13		6 35
Wednesday	13	<i>Ash Wednesday</i>		6 ☽ ☽, ♀ ris. 7.20	12 14	6 45 5 15		7 41
Thursday	14	Valentine		Canopus souths 8.33	12 14	6 44 5 16		8 47
Friday	15	Phil. Wagner d.1870		Rigel souths 7.14	12 14	6 43 5 17		9 58
Saturday	16	G. Miller b 1774		Capella souths 8.33	12 14	6 42 5 18		11 1

7) 1st Sunday in Lent

Day's length 10 h. 36 m.

Sunday	17	H. Guelich b.1834	17. 7.18 p. m.	12 14	6 41 5 19		morn.
Monday	18	S. Breyfogel b.1823	6 ♀ ♀, 6 ♀ ♀	12 14	6 39 5 21		12 17
Tuesday	19	Mesrob	Procyon souths 9.28	12 14	6 38 5 22		1 22
Wednesday	20	<i>Ember Day</i>	Sirius souths 7.20	12 14	6 37 5 23		2 26
Thursday	21	Isaac Hoffert d.1876	Orion souths 7.29	12 14	6 35 5 25		3 31
Friday	22	Washington b.1732	□ ♀ ☽, ♀ sets 4.24	12 14	6 34 5 26		4 33
Saturday	23	B. Ziegenbalg	6 ♀ ☽, 6 ♀ ☽	12 13	6 33 5 27		5 25

8) 2nd Sunday in Lent

Day's length 10 h. 54 m.

Sunday	24	St. Matthew	7 *	sets	12.38	12	13	6	32	5	28		6	14	
Monday	25	Caspar Olevian	25.	3.56 a. m.		12	13	6	30	5	30		rises		
Tuesday	26	Bernhard Haller	Pollux	souths	9.18	12	13	6	29	5	31		6	50	
Wednesday	27	M. Buzer	D	in Apogee		12	13	6	28	5	32		7	56	
Thursday	28	J. H. Schmitt d.1889	δ	δ	Orion sou.	7.9	12	13	6	27	5	33		9	4

Venus is in Inferior Conjunction with the Sun on the 10th and changes from Evening Star to Morning Star.

Weather Forecast.—1. Cold day, 2. fair, 3. clear, 4. cloudy, 5. rain and snow, 6. windy, 7. stormy, 8. clear, 9. variable, 10. cloudy, 11. stormy, rain, 12. snow, sleet, 13. milder, 14. showers, 15. blustery, 16. colder, 17. snow squalls, 18. pleasant, 19. cloudy, 20. rain and snow, 21. windy, 22. moderate, 23. fair, 24. rain, 25. cloudy, 26. rainy, 27. fine day, 28. brilliant.

By falling from a cart, a Chinaman, who carried a large insurance, says *Tit-Bits*, was quite seriously injured. There was some doubt of his ever getting better. At length one of his friends wrote to the insurance company on his behalf: "Dear Sirs—Hong Wang Lee half dead, likee half money."

"What's the matter, Bobbie?" Please, auntie, I don't like my cake." "Well dear, don't eat it." "But, auntie, I have eaten it."—*Boston Transcript*.

She—"I saw the doctor today about my loss of memory." He—"What did he do?" She—"Made me pay in advance."

3rd Month

MARCH, 1918

31 Days

WEEK DAYS.	DATE	ANNIVERSARY AND NAME DAYS.	ASPECTS OF PLANETS AND MOON'S PHASES.	CLOCK TIME.	SUN rises	SUN sets.	MOON ² signs	MOON RISES & SETS.
				H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.

Friday	1	H. F. Sichley d.1873	♀ Stationary ☽	12 13	6 25	5 35		9 57
Saturday	2	Ad. Miller d.1870	Castor souths 8.40	12 12	6 24	5 36		10 50

9) 3rd Sunday in Lent Day's length 11 h. 12 m.

Sunday	3	Bathilde	Sirius souths 7.40	12 12	6 23	5 37		11 34
Monday	4	Geo. Wishart	☽ gr. Hel. Lat. S.	12 11	6 21	5 39		morn.
Tuesday	5	R. Yeakel d.1904	☽ 5. 7.5 p. m.	12 11	6 20	5 40		12 33
Wednesday	6	Zach. Ursinus	Procyon souths 8.38 ☽	12 11	6 18	5 42		1 27
Thursday	7	L. F. Emmert d.1911	7* souths 9.25	12 11	6 17	5 43		2 20
Friday	8	Philemon	Spica rises 10.34	12 11	6 16	5 44		2 58
Saturday	9	Cyrill & Method.	♀ rises 10.34	12 11	6 14	5 46		3 39

10) 4th Sunday in Lent Day's length 11 h. 32 m.

Sunday	10	Jac. Schnerr d.1849	♂ ♀ ☽, Reg. sou. 11.38	12 10	6 13	5 47		4 19
Monday	11	W. Hoseus	Andromeda sets 8.20	12 10	6 12	5 48		4 57
Tuesday	12	Gregory the Great	☽ 12. 2.14 p. m.	12 10	6 10	5 50		sets
Wednesday	13	Rudericus	☽ ☽ ☽	12 10	6 9	5 51		7 21
Thursday	14	Mathilde	Procyon souths 8.06	12 9	6 8	5 52		8 17
Friday	15	Thom. Cranmer	♂ ☽ ☽ Spica ris. 10.14	12 9	6 7	5 53		9 15
Saturday	16	Henry Niebel b.1784	♀ Greatest Brilliancy	12 9	6 6	5 54		10 12

11) 5th Sunday in Lent Day's length 11 h. 48 m.

Sunday	17	St. PATRICK	♂ ♀ ☽, ☽ sets 10.4	12 8	6 5	5 55		11 10
Monday	18	Alexander	☽ nearest the Earth	12 8	6 4	5 56		morn.
Tuesday	19	J.C. Hornberger d.1905	☽ 19. 7.52 a. m.	12 8	6 2	5 58		12 14
Wednesday	20	Ambros. of Sienna	☽ b sets 1.30 ☽	12 7	6 1	5 59		1 7
Thursday	21	Benedict	☽ ent. ♀ { Day & Night Equal Spring Begins	12 7	6 0	6 0		1 55
Friday	22	C. A. Thomas b.1840	♂ b ☽, ♂ ♀ ☽	12 7	5 58	6 2		2 41
Saturday	23	C. King d.1887	☽ in ♀, Rigel so. 9.50	12 6	5 57	6 3		3 18

12) Palm Sunday Day's length 12 h. 8 m.

Sunday	24	Gabriel	Sirius souths 6.25	12 6	5 56	6 4		3 56
Monday	25	Ann. Virgin Mary	7* sets 10.50	12 5	5 55	6 5		4 24
Tuesday	26	G. Mattinger d.1873	☽ in Apogee	12 5	5 53	6 7		4 56
Wednesday	27	Gustavus	☽ 27. 9.54 a. m.	12 5	5 52	6 8		rises
Thursday	28	Maundy Thursday	☽ in Perihelion	12 5	5 50	6 10		8 3
Friday	29	Good Friday	Regulus souths 9.20	12 4	5 49	6 11		9 10
Saturday	30	Joshua Fry b.1812	Alphacca souths 3.11	12 4	5 48	6 12		10 20

13) Easter Sunday Day's length 12 h. 24 m.

Sunday	31	Easter	Procyon souths 6.32	12 4	5 47	6 13		10 59
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Mars is in Opposition with the Sun on the 15th and shines all night.

Weather Forecast.—1. Cloudy, damp, 2. clear, fair, 3. windy, 4. blustery, stormy, 5. snow storms, 6. windy, 7. stormy, 8. colder, 9. frosty, cold, 10. fair day, 11. pleasant, 12. rainy, 13. foggy, damp, 14. windy, 15. blustery, 16. snow storms, 17. rain or snow, 18. cloudy, 19. sleet and snow, 20. cloudy, 21. fair, 22. colder, 23. variable, 24. stormy, 25. changeable, 26. blustery, 27. high winds, 28. snow storms, 29. variable, 30. clouds, rain, 31. slushy.

“How are you?” “O, I’m about even with the world.” “How’s that?” I figure that I owe about as many people as I don’t owe.”—*Saturday Evening Post.*

“They say people with opposite characteristics make the happiest marriages.” “Yes; that’s why I’m looking for a girl with money.”—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

4th Month

APRIL, 1918

30 Days

WEEK DAYS.	DATE	ANNIVERSARY AND NAME DAYS.	ASPECTS OF PLANETS AND MOON'S PHASES.	CLOCK TIME.		SUN	SUN	MOON'S SIGNS.	MOON RISES & SETS.
				H.	M.	rises	sets.		
Monday	1	J. M. Young b.1806	Rigel sets 9.57	12	4	5 44	6 16	Λ	11 37
Tuesday	2	A. Stroh d.b.	6 ♀ ☽ Castor sou. 6.40	12	4	5 43	6 17	Λ	11 58
Wednesday	3	Gerh. Tersteegen	☽ in ♀	12	3	5 41	6 19	Λ	morn.
Thursday	4	Jacob Boas d.1884	4. 5.55 p. m.	12	3	5 40	6 20	Λ	12 40
Friday	5	G. Miller d.1816	Vega rises 8.48	12	3	5 39	6 21	Λ	1 32
Saturday	6	Alb. Duerer	Orion sets 10.42	12	2	5 38	6 22	Λ	2 27

14) 1st Sunday after Easter

Day's length 12 h. 44 m.

Sunday	7	Olius Peterson	♂ ☽ ☽ , ♀ gr. Elong. E.	12	2	5 37	6 23	Λ	3 14
Monday	8	Martin Chemnitz	♂ ♀ ☽ , ♀ rises 4.02	12	2	5 35	6 25	Λ	3 54
Tuesday	9	Thom. of Westph.	☽ Stationary ☽	12	1	5 34	6 26	Λ	4 48
Wednesday	10	Fulbert	10. 11.56 p. m.	12	1	5 33	6 27	Λ	sets
Thursday	11	Leo the Great	Altair souths 2.20	12	0	5 31	6 29	Λ	8 11
Friday	12	Sabas	♂ ♀ ☽ , Ant. sets 10.27	12	0	5 30	6 30	Λ	9 14
Saturday	13	Justin	Sirius sets 10.07	fast		5 29	6 31	Λ	10 16

15) 2nd Sunday after Easter

Day's length 13 h. 2 m.

Sunday	14	Tiburtus	♂ ☽ ☽ , ☽ sets 11.30	11	59	5 28	6 32	Λ	11 20
Monday	15	Simon Dach	Ψ Stationary. ☽ in ☽	11	59	5 27	6 33	Λ	morn.
Tuesday	16	BISHOP J. J. ESHER d.1901	☽ Stationary	11	59	5 25	6 35	Λ	12 00
Wednesday	17	Rudolph	17. 10.30 p. m.	11	59	5 24	6 36	Λ	12 41
Thursday	18	Luther at Worms	♂ ☽ ☽ , 7* sets 9.38	11	59	5 23	6 37	Λ	1 29
Friday	19	Melanchthon	♂ ☽ ☽ , ☽ sets 2.01	11	58	5 21	6 39	Λ	1 57
Saturday	20	Bugenhagen	Antares souths 10.06	11	58	5 20	6 40	Λ	2 30

16) 3rd Sunday after Easter

Day's length 13 h. 20 m.

Sunday	21	Anselm of Cant.	♀ gr. Elong. W.	11	58	5 19	6 41	Λ	2 59
Monday	22	H. H. Hurd b.1854	♂ ☽ ☽ , ♀ in ☽	11	58	5 18	6 42	Λ	3 32
Tuesday	23	Adelb. of Prague	♂ sets 3.50	11	58	5 17	6 43	Λ	3 58
Wednesday	24	Wilfred	Sirius 9.28	11	58	5 15	9 45	Λ	4 31
Thursday	25	F. W. Fisher d.1907	□ ♀ ☽ , Rigel sets 9.22	11	58	5 14	6 46	Λ	4 57
Friday	26	Dr. Krecker d.1883	26. 9.27 a. m.	11	58	5 13	6 47	Λ	rises
Saturday	27	Bishop W. Horn d.1917	♂ ♀ ☽ Inferior	11	58	5 12	6 48	Λ	8 1

17) 4th Sunday after Easter

Day's length 13 h. 38 m.

Sunday	28	Fred. Myconius	Antares rises 9.34	11	57	5 11	6 49	Λ	9 7
Monday	29	Ludw. of Berquin	□ ☽ ☽ , ♀ in ☽	11	57	5 10	6 50	Λ	10 14
Tuesday	30	Geo. Calixt	Arcturus souths 11.37	11	57	5 9	6 51	Λ	11 11

Weather Forecast.—1. Fair day, 2. pleasant, 3. cloudy, 4. rain, 5. foggy, damp, 6. clear, 7. frosty, cool, 8. warmer, 9. mild, 10. cloudy, 11. showers, 12. cool, fair, 13. rainy, cloudy, 14. foggy, damp, 15. clear, 16. warm, 17. clouds, rain, 18. showers, 19. windy, cool, 20. frosty, fair, 21. warm, 22. fine day, 23. thunder, 24. showery, 25. windy, 26. cool, fair, 27. cloudy, 28. rainy, wet, 29. fog, damp, 30. fair day.

She—Are you fond of the ocean? He
—I always share my meals with it.—
Boston Transcript.

“Pa, a man's wife is his better half, isn't she?” “We are told so, my son.” “Then if a man marries twice there isn't anything left of him, is there?”—*Boston Transcript.*

“Your daughter's musical education must have cost you a pretty penny.” “Yes, but it was worth it. I bought the houses on either side of us for half their value.”—*Boston Transcript.*

Friend: “I hear that quinine has gone away up.” Druggist: “It's the bitter truth.”

5th Month

MAY, 1918

31 Days

WEEK DAYS	DATE	ANNIVERSARY AND NAME DAYS.	ASPECTS OF PLANETS AND MOON'S PHASES.	CLOCK TIME.	SUN	SUN	MOON'S SIGNS	MOON RISES & SETS.
					H. M.	H. M. H. M.		
Wednesday	1	J. Albright b. 1759	Sirius sets 9.8 ☽	11 57	5	7 6 53		morn.
Thursday	2	A. F. Leopold	Regulus souths 11.12	11 57	5	6 6 54		12 43
Friday	3	Monica	☽ 3. 4.44 p. m.	11 57	5	5 6 55		1 33
Saturday	4	Florian	 Spica sou. 10.32	11 57	5	4 6 56		2 13

18) 5th Sunday after Easter

Day's length 13 h. 54 m.

Sunday	5	Frederick the Wise	☽ ♈ ☽, Orion sets 8.20	11 57	5	3 6 57		2 46
Monday	6	John Evangelist	♀ rises 3.20	11 56	5	2 6 58		3 15
Tuesday	7	Domicilla	☽ ♀ ☽, Rigel sou. 7.43	11 56	5	1 6 59		3 40
Wednesday	8	Stanislaus.	☽ in Perigee	11 56	5	0 7 0		4 13
Thursday	9	Ascension Day	☽ ♈ ☽, ☽ Stationary	11 56	4	59 7 1		4 48
Friday	10	Victoria	 10. 7.22 a. m.	11 56	4	58 7 2		sets
Saturday	11	S. Neitz d. 1885	 ☽ in Aphelion	11 56	4	57 7 3		8 18

19) 6th Sunday after Easter

Day's length 14 h. 6 m.

Sunday	12	Miletius the Great	☽ ♈ ☽, ☽ in ♈	11 56	4	56 7 4		9 16
Monday	13	Servatius	☽ ♈ sets 10.10	11 56	4	55 7 5		10 17
Tuesday	14	Pachomius	Librae sets 11.38 ☽	11 56	4	54 7 6		11 22
Wednesday	15	Moses	Saturn sets 11.48	11 56	4	53 7 7		morn.
Thursday	16	John Schaaf b. 1813	☽ ♈ ☽, ☽ ♈ ☽	11 56	4	52 7 8		12 14
Friday	17	Jodocus	 17. 2.36 p. m.	11 56	4	51 7 9		12 54
Saturday	18	J. Albright d. 1808	 ☽ sets 1.40	11 56	4	50 7 10		1 43

20) Whitsuntide

Day's length 14 h. 20 m.

Sunday	19	Whit Sunday	□ ♈ ☽, ☽ ☽	11 56	4	50 7 10		1 59
Monday	20	Torpetus	☽ ☽ in Apogee	11 56	4	49 7 11		2 31
Tuesday	21	C. Roehm d. 1889	Orion sets 7.44 ☽	11 56	4	48 7 12		2 56
Wednesday	22	Ember Day	Spica souths 9.26	11 56	4	47 7 13		3 28
Thursday	23	Desiderius	Rigel sets 7.33	11 56	4	46 7 14		3 54
Friday	24	Esther	 ☽ gr. Elong. W.	11 57	4	46 7 14		4 40
Saturday	25	Urbanus	 25. 5.54 p. m.	11 57	4	45 7 15		rises

21) Trinity Sunday

Day's length 14 h. 30 m.

Sunday	26	Beda	Regulus sets 12.31	11 57	4	44 7 16		8 16
Monday	27	John Calvin	♀ in Aphelion, ☽ in ♈	11 57	4	43 7 17		9 31
Tuesday	28	William	Arcturus souths 9.48	11 57	4	43 7 17		10 36
Wednesday	29	W. W. Orwig d. 1889	Spica souths 8.51 ☽	11 57	4	42 7 18		11 31
Thursday	30	Memorial Day	Pollux sets 10.56	11 57	4	41 7 19		morn.
Friday	31	Joachim Neander	☽ gr. Hel. Lat. S.	11 57	4	41 7 19		12 16

Weather Forecast.—1. Clouds, rain, 2. cooler, 3. windy, 4. warmer, 5. showery, 6. thunder, 7. variable, 8. thunder showers, 9. thunder, rain, 10. windy, cool, 11. variable, 12. wind, 13. fair, 14. warmer, 15. sultry, 16. thunder shower, 17. windy, rain, 18. clouds, 19. cooler, 20. showers, 21. thunder shower, 22. clear, 23. warm, 24. variable, 25. sultry, 26. warm day, 27. sweltering, 28. windy, 29. collar, 30. clouds, 31. rain.

"Before we were married you used to send around a dozen roses every week," said she. "Roses are easy," replied he. "This week I'm going to send around two tons of coal and a rib-roast."—*Washington Star.*

"Before I married you, was there any doddering idiot crazy over you?" he roared. "There was one," she answered composedly. "Well, I wish you had married him," was the vehement rejoinder. "I did."

6th Month

JUNE, 1918

30 Days

WEEK DAYS.	DATE	ANNIVERSARY AND NAME DAYS.	ASPECTS OF PLANETS AND MOON'S PHASES.	CLOCK TIME.	SUN	SUN	MOON'S SIGNS	MOON'S RISES & SETS.
					rises	sets		

Saturday	1	H. Stoetzel b.1810	☽ 1. 10.42 a. m.	☽ 11 58	4 40	7 20	☽	12 23
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22) 1st Sunday after Trinity Day's length 14 h. 40 m.

Sunday	2	Pothin & Bland.	☽ Stationary ☽	11 58	4 40	7 20	☽	1 20
Monday	3	Clothilde	Arcturus sets 11.47	11 58	4 39	7 21	☽	1 53
Tuesday	4	Darius	♀ rises 2.30	11 58	4 38	7 22	☽	2 37
Wednesday	5	J. Dreisbach b.1789	♂ ♀ ☽, ☽ in Perigee	11 58	4 38	7 22	☽	2 58
Thursday	6	F. Herlan b.1814	Vega souths 1.22	11 58	4 37	7 23	☽	3 36
Friday	7	Joshua Fry d.1888	♂ ♀ ☽	11 59	4 37	7 23	☽	3 57
Saturday	8	A. H. Franke	☽ 8. 3.24 p. m.	11 59	4 37	7 23	☽ sets	

23) 2nd Sunday after Trinity Day's length 14 h. 46 m.

Sunday	9	Columbia	♂ 2 ☽, ☽ in ♀	11 59	4 36	7 24	☽	8 15
Monday	10	Fred. Barbarossa	☽ sets 9.20	11 59	4 36	7 24	☽	9 7
Tuesday	11	T. Schneider d.1888	Vega souths 1.16	11 59	4 36	7 24	☽	9 52
Wednesday	12	Renata of Ferr	♂ ♀ ☽, 7* rises 2.51	11 59	4 35	7 25	☽	10 40
Thursday	13	J. Frankhouser	♂ ♀ ☽, ☽ sets 11.30	11 59	4 35	7 25	☽	11 37
Friday	14	Basilius the Great	Sirius sets 12.20	slow	4 35	7 25	☽	morn.
Saturday	15	Bogatzky	♂ 2 ☽, Procy. sets 8.26	12 0	4 35	7 25	☽	12 1

24) 3rd Sunday after Trinity Day's length 14 h. 50 m.

Sunday	16	Richard Baxter	☽ 16. 7.33 p. m.	12 0	4 35	7 25	☽	12 49
Monday	17	John Tauler	☽ sets 1.15	12 0	4 35	7 25	☽	1 10
Tuesday	18	Pamphilius	♀ gr. Hel. Lat. S.	12 0	4 35	7 25	☽	1 49
Wednesday	19	Paphnutius	♀ in ☽	12 1	4 35	7 25	☽	2 04
Thursday	20	27 Mart. in Prague	□ ☽ ☽, Rigel sets 9.41	12 1	4 35	7 25	☽	2 32
Friday	21	M. Claudius	7* rises 2.14 [Long. Day	12 1	4 35	7 25	☽	2 58
Saturday	22	Gottschalk	☽ ent. in ☽ Summ. beg.	12 2	4 36	7 24	☽	3 32

25) 4th Sunday after Trinity Day's length 14 h. 50 m.

Sunday	23	Bishop Long d.1869	☽ in ♀	12 2	4 35	7 25	☽	3 56
Monday	24	John the Baptist	☽ 24. 5.0 a. m.	12 2	4 35	7 25	☽	rises
Tuesday	25	Augsb. Confession	☽ ♀ in Perihelion	12 3	4 35	7 25	☽	8 41
Wednesday	26	J. B. Andrae	Altair souths 1.23	12 3	4 35	7 25	☽	9 37
Thursday	27	Geo. Dressel d.1839	♂ ♀ ☽, Superior	12 3	4 35	7 25	☽	10 32
Friday	28	Irenaeus	♂ ☽ ☽, Spica sets 12.13	12 3	4 36	7 24	☽	11 26
Saturday	29	Peter and Paul	Arcturus souths 7.36	12 3	4 36	7 24	☽	morn.

26) 5th Sunday after Trinity Day's length 14 h. 48 m.

Sunday	30	Children's Day	☽ in Perigee	☽	12 3	4 36	7 24	☽	12 15
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Jupiter is in Conjunction with the Sun on the 15th and cannot be seen.

Weather Forecast.—1. Pleasant, 2. clouds, rain, 3. warm, 4. sultry, warm, 5. thunder shower, 6. showery, 7. damp, foggy, 8. rain, 9. thunder, 10. showers, 11. fair day, 12. variable, 13. cooler, 14. cloudy, 15. rain, 16. breezy, showers, 17. thunder, 18. cloudy, rain, 19. rain, 20. clear, 21. summer-like, 22. clouds, 23. rain, 24. variable, 25. windy, 26. warmer, 27. sultry, 28. very warm, 29. showers, 30. thunder.

"Are you going to the musicale at the Robinson's tonight?" "I don't know. Are they going to have music or is Josephine going to sing?"—*Pittsburgh Post.*

Boss: "No; we have all the men we need." Laborer: "Seems like you could take one more, the little bit of work I'd do."—*Judge.*

7th Month

JULY, 1918

31 Days

WEEK DAYS.	DATE	ANNIVERSARY AND NAME DAYS.	ASPECTS OF PLANETS AND MOON'S PHASES.	CLOCK TIME.	SUN	SUN	MOON SIGNS.	MOON RISES & SETS.
					rises	sets.		
Monday	1	Dominion Day	1. 3.14 a. m.	12 4	4 36	7 24		12 46
Tuesday	2	Visit V. Mary	Antares sets 11.54	12 4	4 36	7 24		1 20
Wednesday	3	Acon Palearius	Spica souths 8.34	12 4	4 37	7 23		1 57
Thursday	4	Independence	♀ gr. Hel. Lat. N.	12 4	4 38	7 22		2 24
Friday	5	M. Zulauf b.1820	6 ♀ ♀, ♀ in Aphelion	12 4	4 38	7 22		2 58
Saturday	6	John Huss	♀ rises 3.04, ♀ in ♀	12 5	4 38	7 22		3 30

27) 6th Sunday after Trinity

Day's length 14 h. 44 m.

Sunday	7	Jno. Seybert b.1791	♂ 24 ♀, Vega sou. 11.22	12 5	4 38	7 22		3 59
Monday	8	Killian	8. 3.44 a. m.	12 5	4 39	7 21		sets
Tuesday	9	J. Adams b.1815	 6 ♀ ♀	12 5	4 39	7 21		8 11
Wednesday	10	Wm. of Orange	♂ ♀ ♀, ♂ ♀ ♀	12 5	4 40	7 20		8 51
Thursday	11	Placidus	♂ in ♀, ♀ sets 9.30	12 5	4 40	7 20		9 27
Friday	12	Henry II.	Dog Days Begin	12 6	4 41	7 19		9 56
Saturday	13	Margaret	Rigel rises 1.4	12 6	4 42	7 18		10 29

28) 7th Sunday after Trinity

Day's length 14 h. 36 m.

Sunday	14	S. G. Rhoads b.1831	♂ sets 11.30	12 6	4 43	7 17		11 04
Monday	15	Anna Askew	♂ ♂ ♀, ♀ in Apogee	12 6	4 44	7 16		11 52
Tuesday	16	Sporatus	 16. 12.46 a. m.	12 6	4 45	7 15		morn.
Wednesday	17	J. Walz d.1904	♂ ♀ ♀, Vega sou. 10.47	12 6	4 46	7 14		12 20
Thursday	18	Bonaventura	7 * rises 12.13	12 6	4 46	7 14		12 50
Friday	19	Louise Henriette	Spica sets 10.48	12 6	4 47	7 13		1 44
Saturday	20	Elijah	Andromeda rises 8.16	12 6	4 47	7 13		2 37

29) 8th Sunday after Trinity

Day's length 14 h. 26 m.

Sunday	21	Eberhard	Orion rises 1.16 ♀ in ♀	12 6	4 48	7 12		2 59
Monday	22	Mary Magdalene	Altair souths 11.28	12 6	4 49	7 11		3 50
Tuesday	23	Bergheimer d.1840	 23. 2.56 p. m.	12 6	4 50	7 10		rises
Wednesday	24	J. Sindlinger b.1807	Pollux sets 8.23	12 6	4 51	7 9		8 33
Thursday	25	St. James	♂ ♀ ♀, 7 * rises 11.56	12 6	4 52	7 8		9 20
Friday	26	St. Anna	Arcturus sets 12.53	12 6	4 52	7 8		9 52
Saturday	27	Raymond Palmer	♂ ♀ ♀, ♀ in ♀	12 6	4 53	7 7		10 36

30) 9th Sunday after Trinity

Day's length 14 h. 14 m.

Sunday	28	John Seb. Bach	Algenib souths 3.30	12 6	4 54	7 6		10 54
Monday	29	Olaus the Holy	Orion rises 2.48	12 6	4 55	7 5		11 47
Tuesday	30	J. Dick b.1823	 30. 7.35 p. m.	12 6	4 55	7 5		morn.
Wednesday	31	G. S. Domer b.1828	Spica sets 10.2	12 6	4 56	7 4		12 19

Weather Forecast.—1. Very warm, 2. sultry, thunder, 3. thunder showers, 4. sultry, hot, 5. very warm, 6. sweltering, 7. showery, thunder, 8. foggy, rainy, 9. damp day, 10. thunder, rain, 11. cloudy, 12. sultry, hot, 13. very warm, 14. advanced heat, 15. thunder, rain, 16. hail storms, 17. windy, 18. cloudy, 19. variable, 20. wet day, 21. foggy, 22. thunder, 23. showery, 24. rain, 25. dull day, 26. warmer, 27. very warm, 28. sultry, hot, 29. cloudy, 30. thunder, 31. showers.

A Natural Relationship.— Teacher (sharply): "Jones, who was George Washington's father?" Jones (taken unaware): "George Washington's father was—he was—George Washington's father was the grandfather of his country."

"What is your idea of harmony in politics?" "Same as most other people in my line of activity," answered the robust alderman. "Harmony consists in having your own way and persuading the other people to be resigned to fate."—Judge.

8th Month

AUGUST, 1918

31 Days

WEEK DAYS.	DATE	ANNIVERSARY AND NAME DAYS.	ASPECTS OF PLANETS AND MOON'S PHASES.	CLOCK TIME.	SUN	SUN	MOON RISES & SETS.	MOON SIGNS.
					rises	sets.		
Thursday	1	C. G. Koch d.1897	Sirius sets 2.36 ☽	12 6	4 57	7 3	12 51	
Friday	2	Mart. under Nero	☽ rises 1.30, ☽ in ♈	12 6	4 58	7 2	1 36	
Saturday	3	R. Yeakel b.1827	☽ ☽ ☽, Orion rises 2.28	12 6	4 59	7 1	2 21	

31) 10th Sunday after Trinity Day's length 14 h. 2 m.

Sunday	4	Leonh. Kaefer	☽ ♀ ☽, ♀ rises 2.51	12 6	5 07	0	2 54
Monday	5	Evg. Salzburger	☽ ☽ ☽ Gr. Elong. E.	12 5	5 16	59	3 30
Tuesday	6	TRANSFIGURATION.	☽ 6. 2.51 p. m.	12 5	5 26	58	sets
Wednesday	7	Nonna	☽ ☽ ☽, 7* rises 12.16	12 5	5 36	57	7 54
Thursday	8	Hormisda	Regulus sets 7.37	12 5	5 46	56	8 37
Friday	9	Numidicus	☽ ☽ ☽, Rigel rises 1.18	12 5	5 56	55	9 29
Saturday	10	Dest. of Jerusal.	Spica sets 9.19 ☽	12 5	5 66	54	9 55

32) 11th Sunday after Trinity Day's length 13 h. 48 m.

Sunday	11	Greg. of Utrecht	☽ ☽ ☽, ☽ in Apogee	12 4	5 76	53	10 18
Monday	12	Ans. of Havelb.	☽ ☽ ☽ sets 10.47	12 4	5 96	51	10 50
Tuesday	13	Zinzendorf	☽ ☽ ☽, ☽ in ♈	12 4	5 106	50	11 30
Wednesday	14	J. Kreamer d. 1886	☽ 14. 5.38 p. m.	12 4	5 116	49	11 57
Thursday	15	Mary	☽ ☽ ☽ Antares sets 11.12	12 4	5 126	48	morn.
Friday	16	Rochus	☽ ☽ ☽ Orion rises 2.5	12 3	5 136	47	12 40
Saturday	17	John Gerhard	☽ ☽ ☽ Vega souths 8.45	12 3	5 146	46	1 36

33) 12th Sunday after Trinity Day's length 13 h. 32 m.

Sunday	18	Hugo Grotius	☽ ☽ ☽ Stationary ☽	12 3	5 156	45	2 23
Monday	19	Sebaldus	☽ ☽ ☽, Pollux ris. 1.58	12 2	5 176	43	2 53
Tuesday	20	J. Dreisbach d.1871	☽ ☽ ☽ Spica sets 8.44	12 2	5 186	42	3 32
Wednesday	21	J. Walter b. 1781	☽ ☽ ☽ 21. 12.24 p. m.	12 2	5 196	41	rises
Thursday	22	W.F.Schneider ^{died} 1879	☽ ☽ ☽, 7* rises 10.8	12 2	5 206	40	7 40
Friday	23	Chr. Mueller b.1890	☽ ☽ ☽ in Perigee	12 2	5 216	39	8 31
Saturday	24	St. Bartholomew	☽ ☽ ☽, Sirius rises 3.28	12 2	5 226	38	8 54

34) 13th Sunday after Trinity Day's length 13 h. 16 m.

Sunday	25	Ludovicus	Dog Days End	12 2	5 246	36	9 30
Monday	26	Ulphilas	Orion rises 12.57	12 2	5 256	35	10 21
Tuesday	27	Jovinian	☽ gr. Hel. Lat. S.	12 1	5 266	34	10 51
Wednesday	28	St. Augustine	☽ 28. 1.49 p. m.	12 1	5 276	33	11 48
Thursday	29	John beheaded	☽ ☽ ☽ Arct. sets 10.56	12 1	5 296	31	morn.
Friday	30	Claudius of Turin	☽ ☽ ☽ Spica sets 8.8	12 0	5 306	30	12 50
Saturday	31	Adrian	☽ ☽ ☽, ☽ rises 1.40	12 0	5 316	29	1 45

Saturn is in Conjunction with the Sun on the 11th and cannot be seen.

Weather Forecast.—1. Dull day, 2. cloudy, 3. rain, 4. thunder, rain, 5. cooler, 6. windy, 7. clouds, 8. showery, 9. foggy, 10. warm, 11. foggy, rain, 12. showers, 13. damp day, 14. rain, 15. dull, cloudy, 16. showers, 17. misty, wet, 18. variable, 19. cool, 20. cloudy, 21. rain, 22. cool spell, 23. fair, 24. clear, 25. fine day, 26. variable, 27. cloudy, 28. thunder, rain, 29. thunder storm, 30. fair, 31. cool.

First Chauffeur—I get rattled when I see a woman cross the street in front of me. Second—Yes, so do I! they wear so many pins in their hats and clothes that It's sure puncture if you hit one.

English Tourist—Aw, that buttermilk was very nice, my dear. What payment do you expect for it? Cottage Girl—We wouldn't be after asking any payment. Sure, we give it to the pigs.

9th Month **SEPTEMBER, 1918** 30 Days

WEEK	DAYS	DATE	ANNIVERSARY AND NAME DAYS.	ASPECTS OF PLANETS AND MOON'S PHASES.	CLOCK TIME.	SUN rises	SUN sets.	MOON'S SIGNS.	MOON RISES & SETS.
					H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
35) 14th Sunday after Trinity					Day's length 12 h. 58 m.				
Sunday	1	Hannah	♀ rises 2.50	☽	12 0	5 33	6 27	☽	2 34
Monday	2	<i>Labor Day</i>	♂ ♀ ☽, ♂ ♀ ☽ Inferior	☽	11 59	5 34	6 26	☽	2 57
Tuesday	3	Hildegard	♂ ♀ ☽, ♂ ☽ ☽	☽	11 59	5 35	6 25	☽	3 36
Wednesday	4	G. B. Holdeman	☽ ☽ rises 3.50	☽	11 59	5 36	6 24	☽	3 54
Thursday	5	John Mollio	☽ 5. 5.5 a. m. ♂ ♀ ☽	☽	11 59	5 37	6 23	☽	sets
Friday	6	J. P. Leib d.1875	7* rises 7.14	☽	11 58	5 39	6 21	☽	7 10
Saturday	7	C. F. Zimmermann d. 1902	Vega souths 7.24	☽	11 58	5 40	6 20	☽	7 50
36) 15th Sunday after Trinity					Day's length 12 h. 40 m.				
Sunday	8	A Overholt d.1884	☽ in Apogee	☽	11 58	5 41	6 19	☽	8 25
Monday	9	Vallerchamp b.1805	☽ sets 8.50	☽	11 58	5 43	6 17	☽	8 54
Tuesday	10	M. Sloat d.1884	♂ ☽ ☽, ♀ Stationary	☽	11 57	5 44	6 16	☽	9 31
Wednesday	11	W. Schmus d.1911	Altair souths 8.28	☽	11 57	5 45	6 15	☽	10 27
Thursday	12	C. King b.1800	Sirius souths 2.16	☽	11 56	5 47	6 13	☽	10 54
Friday	13	Wm. Farel	☽ 13. 9.24 a. m.	☽	11 56	5 48	6 12	☽	11 49
Saturday	14	H.S. Stauffer d. 1884	7* rises 8.48 ☽	☽	11 55	5 49	6 11	☽	morn.
37) 16th Sunday after Trinity					Day's length 12 h. 22 m.				
Sunday	15	T. Eisenhower b.1840	♂ ♀ ♀, ♀ in ♀	☽	11 55	5 50	6 10	☽	12 51
Monday	16	Euphemia	♀ in Perihelion	☽	11 55	5 51	6 9	☽	1 53
Tuesday	17	Lambert	Antares sets 9.5	☽	11 54	5 53	6 7	☽	2 48
Wednesday	18	<i>Ember-Day</i>	♂ ☽ ☽, ♀ gr. Elong. W.	☽	11 54	5 54	6 6	☽	3 44
Thursday	19	Jas. Barber d.1867	Vega souths 6.46	☽	11 53	5 55	6 5	☽	4 29
Friday	20	W.W. Orwig b.1810	☽ 20. 7.22 p. m. ♀	☽	11 53	5 57	6 3	☽	rises
Saturday	21	H. F. Sichle b.1841	☽ in Perigee	☽	11 53	5 58	6 2	☽	8 18
38) 17th Sunday after Trinity					Day's length 12 h. 4 m.				
Sunday	22	Emmeran	Altair souths 7.47	☽	11 52	5 59	6 1	☽	8 49
Monday	23	Mart. of Geneva	☽ ent. ☽ Autumn beg.	☽	11 52	6 0	6 0	☽	9 46
Tuesday	24	Henry Fisher b.1801	Sir. ris. 1.31 [D & N Equil]	☽	11 52	6 1	5 59	☽	10 42
Wednesday	25	Joshua Gill d.1907	♂ ♀ ♀, ☽ in ☽	☽	11 52	6 2	5 58	☽	11 30
Thursday	26	Lioba	☽ 26. 11.0 p. m.	☽	11 51	6 4	5 56	☽	11 57
Friday	27	Philipp Graveron	☽ 27. rises 12.0	☽	11 51	6 6	5 54	☽	morn.
Saturday	28	H. Kletzing d. 1887	♂ ☽ ☽, 7* rises 7.46	☽	11 51	6 7	5 53	☽	12 32
39) 18th Sunday after Trinity					Day's length 11 h. 44 m.				
Sunday	29	St. Michael	Capella souths 4.10 ☽	☽	11 50	6 8	5 52	☽	1 38
Monday	30	Hieronymus	♂ ☽ ☽, ♀ gr. Hel. Lat. N.	☽	11 50	6 10	5 50	☽	2 34

Weather Forecast.—1. Cloudy, 2. fair, milder, 3. variable, 4. windy, 5. clouds, 6. showers, 7. breezy, 8. cool, 9. pleasant, 10. warm day, 11. sultry, hot, 12. clouds, 13. showery, 14. damp day, 15. heavy rains, 16. thunder, 17. windy day, 18. clear, 19. pleasant, 20. cloudy, 21. showery, 22. warm, 23. breezy, 24. rain, 25. warmer, 26. variable, 27. cloudy, 28. rain, 29. blustery, 30. clear.

"Do I understand you to say," asked the judge, "that his remarks were acrimonious?" "No, judge, your honor, I don't say that, I said he just swore at me. I ain't a-goin' to claim that he done what he didn't do."

Captain: "What! You want another furlough, two inside of a year? Why, I haven't been home once in a year and a half." Tommy Atkins: "That's all right for you sir; but me and my cousin ain't that kind."

10th Month

OCTOBER, 1918

31 Days

WEEK DAYS.	DATE.	ANNIVERSARY AND NAME DAYS.	ASPECTS OF PLANETS AND MOON'S PHASES.	CLOCK	SUN	SUN	MOON'S SIGNS.	MOON RISES & SETS.
				TIME.	rises	sets.		
Tuesday	1	J. G. Zinser d.1883	Altair souths 7.20	11 50	6 11	5 49		2 32
Wednesday	2	C. Columbus	7* rises 9.29	11 50	6 13	5 47		3 27
Thursday	3	Fred. Danner d.1855	♀ rises 3.37	11 49	6 14	5 46		4 19
Friday	4	Franciscus	4. 9.27 p. m.	11 49	6 15	5 45		sets
Saturday	5	John Young b.1796	Vega souths 7.36	11 49	6 17	5 43		6 32

40) 19th Sunday after Trinity

Day's length 11 h. 26 m.

Sunday	6	Henry Albert	Aldebaran rises 1.37	11 48	6 18	5 42		7 10
Monday	7	Theodore Beza	♀ gr. Hel. Lat. N.	11 48	6 19	5 41		7 48
Tuesday	8	Robert Grosshead	□ 24 ☽, Sirius ris. 2.30	11 48	6 20	5 40		8 21
Wednesday	9	U.H. Hershey b.1843	6 ☽ ☽, ☽ sets 9.10	11 47	6 22	5 38		9 13
Thursday	10	Justus Jonas	Rigel ris. 11.27, ☽ in ♀	11 47	6 23	5 37		9 50
Friday	11	Vallenchamp d.1854	7* rises 8.56	11 47	6 24	5 36		10 23
Saturday	12	G. T. Haines b.1809	☽ 12. 11.22 p. m.	11 46	6 26	5 34		11 30

41) 20th Sunday after Trinity

Day's length 11 h. 8 m.

Sunday	13	Elizabeth Frey	Sirius rises 2.12	11 46	6 27	5 33		morn.
Monday	14	Nicholas Ridley	Fomalhaut sou. 9.32	11 46	6 28	5 32		12 1
Tuesday	15	Jac. Wagner b.1824	6 ☽ ☽, 6 ♀ Sup.	11 46	6 29	5 31		1 5
Wednesday	16	Gallus	Rigel rises 10.12	11 45	6 30	5 30		2 10
Thursday	17	Florentine	Procyon rises 11.3 ♀	11 45	6 32	5 28		3 18
Friday	18	St. Luke	Sirius rises 12.10	11 45	6 33	5 27		4 23
Saturday	19	Chr. Schmidt	☽ 19. 3.56 p. m.	11 45	6 35	5 25		rises

42) 21st Sunday after Trinity

Day's length 10 h. 50 m.

Sunday	20	J. Marquardt b.1815	Vega sets 1.40	11 44	6 36	5 24		6 30
Monday	21	Bishop Long b.1800	Algol souths 1.6	11 44	6 37	5 23		7 28
Tuesday	22	Hedwig	Markab souths 9.14	11 44	6 39	5 21		7 57
Wednesday	23	H. Martyn	♀ in ♀, ☽ in ♀	11 44	6 40	5 20		8 45
Thursday	24	M. Schlatter	Orion rises 9.24	11 44	6 41	5 19		9 42
Friday	25	John Huss	6 24 ☽, 7* ris. 6.13	11 44	6 42	5 18		10 37
Saturday	26	Thos. Buck d.1842	☽ 26. 11.57 a. m. ☽	11 44	6 44	5 16		11 29

43) 22nd Sunday after Trinity

Day's length 10 h. 32 m.

Sunday	27	Frumentius	6 ☽ ☽, Rigel ris. 8.34	11 44	6 45	5 15		morn.
Monday	28	Simon & Jude	6 ☽ ☽, ☽ rises 12.30	11 44	6 46	5 14		12 34
Tuesday	29	Alfred the Great	Sirius rises 11.21	11 44	6 47	5 13		1 43
Wednesday	30	Jacob Sturm	Fomalhaut souths 8.30	11 44	6 48	5 12		2 37
Thursday	31	Reformation	Orion rises 9.0 ☽	11 44	6 50	5 10		2 51

Weather Forecast.—1. Cloudy, 2. foggy, dull, 3. clear, 4. fair day, 5. rainy, 6. blustery, 7. colder, 8. frosty, fair, 9. pleasant, 10. milder, 11. dull day, 12. foggy, damp, 13. showers, 14. dull day, 15. cloudy, 16. windy, 17. colder, 18. variable, 19. fair, 20. warm, 21. clouds, 22. windy, rain, 23. changeable, 24. clear, 25. pleasant, 26. showers, 27. windy, 28. cooler, 29. pleasant, 30. clear, 31. bright day.

"Which do you prefer, a preacher who preaches extemporaneous sermons or a preacher who reads his sermons?" asked Smith. "I prefer the preacher who reads his sermons," replied Brown. "He can tell when he gets to the end of his sermon."—*Cincinnati Inquirer*.

On the train out of Medford way Subbubs got into conversation with a stranger, who remarked: "I see you are putting up a good many new buildings." "Yes," answered Subbubs; "new buildings are the only kind we put up."—*Boston Transcript*.

11th Month **NOVEMBER, 1918** 30 Days

WEEK DAYS.	DATE.	ANNIVERSARY AND NAME DAYS.	ASPECTS OF PLANETS AND MOON'S PHASES.	CLOCK TIME.	SUN	SUN	MOON'S SIGNS.	MOON RISES & SETS.
					rises	sets.		
Friday	1	C. F. Zimmermann b. 1842	Vega sets 12.50	11 44	6 51	5 9		3 48
Saturday	2	Ad. Miller b.1831	□ ♫ ♀, ♀ rises 3.40	11 44	6 52	5 8		4 37
44) 23rd Sunday after Trinity			Day's length 10 h. 16 m.					
Sunday	3	J. Schaeffle b.1821	 3. 3.23 p. m.	11 44	6 53	5 7		sets
Monday	4	W. Schmidt b.1809	Ψ Stationary	11 44	6 54	5 6		6 20
Tuesday	5	Chas Hesser b.1807	6 ♀ ♀, Markab so. 8.16	11 44	6 55	5 5		7 3
Wednesday	6	C. Ehrhardt d. 1885	♂ sets 7.50, ♀ in ♀	11 44	6 56	5 4		7 52
Thursday	7	Willibrord	♂ ♀ ♀, Sirius ris. 10.52	11 44	6 57	5 3		8 50
Friday	8	Willehead	Fomalhaut souths 8.6	11 44	6 58	5 2		9 44
Saturday	9	J. v. Staupitz	Aldebaran souths 1.31	11 45	6 59	5 1		10 37
45) 24th Sunday after Trinity			Day's length 10 h. 2 m.					
Sunday	10	Martin Luther	 Orion rises 8.30	11 45	7 0	5 0		11 24
Monday	11	† Martin, Bishop	 11. 11.3 a. m.	11 45	7 1	4 59		morn.
Tuesday	12	Livinus	6 ♀ ♀, ♀ Stationary	11 45	7 3	4 57		12 17
Wednesday	13	Arcadius	7 * souths 12.28 ♀	11 45	7 4	4 56		1 22
Thursday	14	J. Borkert b.1805	Regulus rises 12.0	11 45	7 5	4 55		2 25
Friday	15	J acob Boas b.1815	Altair sets 10.46	11 45	7 6	4 54		3 26
Saturday	16	S. Dickover d. 1883	Arcturus sets 3.31	11 45	7 7	4 53		4 25
46) 25th Sunday after Trinity			Day's length 9 h. 34 m.					
Sunday	17	M. Heil b.1839	□ ♀ ♀, ♀ in Perigee	11 45	7 8	4 52		4 54
Monday	18	Gregory	 18. 1.55 a. m.	11 45	7 9	4 51		rises
Tuesday	19	Elizabeth	7 * souths 12.30	11 46	7 10	4 50		6 51
Wednesday	20	John Williams	Orion rises 7.40	11 46	7 11	4 49		7 38
Thursday	21	J.G. Wollpert d.1903	6 ♀ ♀, ♀ rises 8.25	11 46	7 11	4 49		8 30
Friday	22	Phil. Wagner b.1800	Capella souths 1.04	11 46	7 12	4 48		9 27
Saturday	23	Clement of Rome	6 ♀ ♀, ♀ gr. Hel. Lat. S.	11 47	7 13	4 47		10 32
47) 26th Sunday after Trinity			Day's length 9 h. 34 m.					
Sunday	24	Jas. Dunlap b.1809	 6 ♀ ♀ Superior	11 47	7 14	4 46		11 35
Monday	25	Catharine	 25. 4.47 a. m.	11 47	7 15	4 45		morn.
Tuesday	26	Conrad	Andromeda sou. 10.53	11 48	7 15	4 45		12 40
Wednesday	27	Marg. Blarer	Antares rises 2.40 ♀	11 48	7 16	4 44		1 39
Thursday	28	Thanksgiving	Algol souths 2.27	11 48	7 17	4 43		2 41
Friday	29	Saturnius	♂ in Apogee	11 49	7 17	4 43		3 38
Saturday	30	Andrew	♀ gr. Elong. E.	11 49	7 18	4 42		4 27

Venus is in Superior Conjunction with the Sun on the 24th and changes from Morning Star to Evening Star.

Weather Forecast.—1. Frosty, fair, 2. clear, 3. windy, 4. cloudy, 5. rainy, wet, 6. foggy, 7. cloudy, 8. drizzly, wet, 9. rain or snow, 10. gloomy day, 11. changeable, 12. windy, 13. snow squalls, 14. clear, 15. fair day, 16. pleasant, 17. clear, 18. colder, 19. clouds, dull, 20. stormy, 21. high winds, 22. moderating, 23. cloudy, 24. milder, 25. foggy, 26. cloudy, 27. rain, 28. blustery, 29. high winds, 30. fair day.

“Phwat are thim buckets for on the shlf in the hall?” “Can’t yez read, ye fool? It says on them, ‘For Fire Only.’” “Thin why hov they put wather in them?”—*Boston Transcript.*

Teacher—Johnnie, this is the worst composition in the class, and I’m going to write to your father and tell him. Johnnie—Don’t keer if ye do; he wrote it for me.

12th Month

DECEMBER, 1918

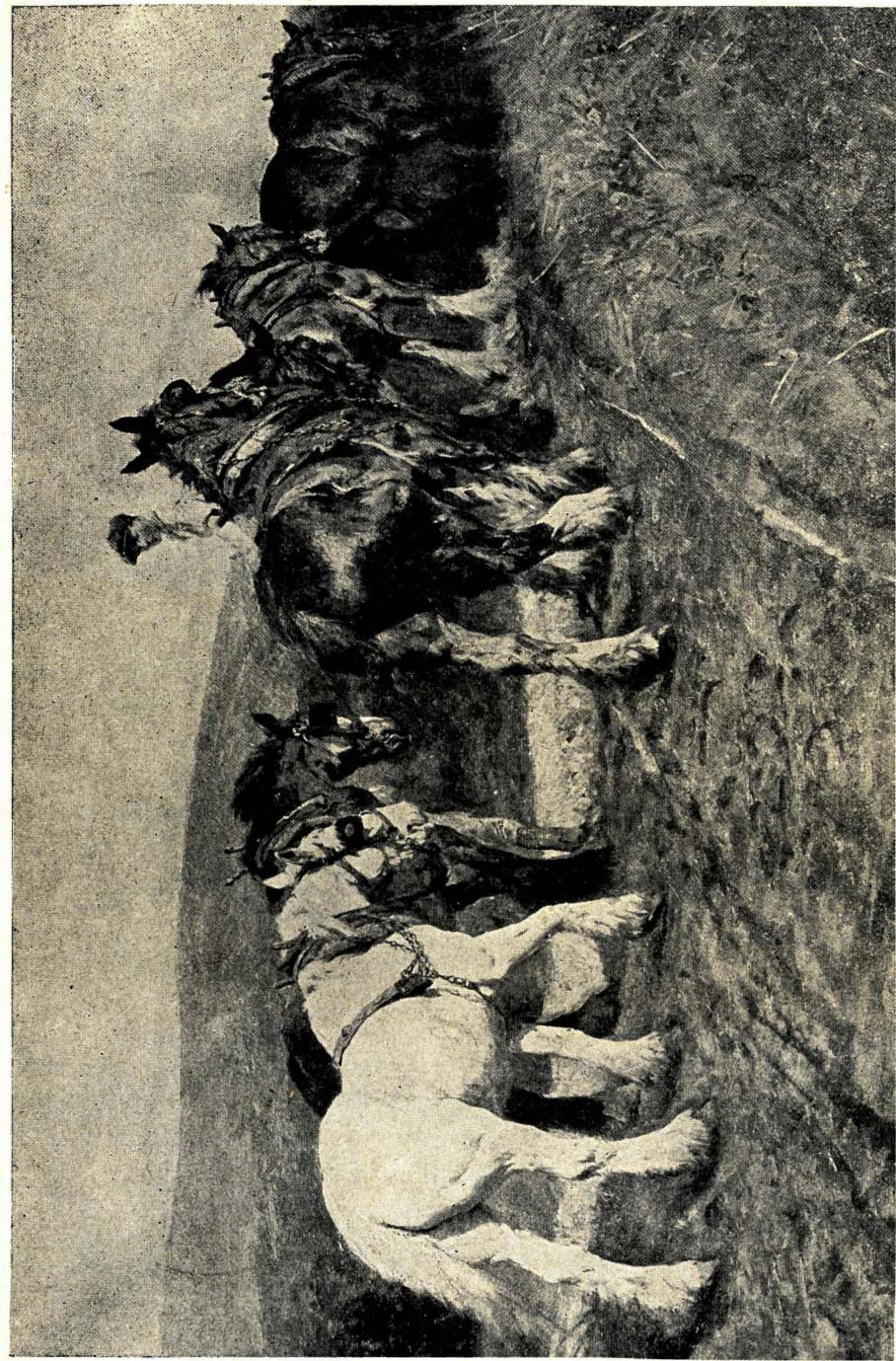
31 Days

WEEK	DATE	ANNIVERSARY AND NAME DAYS.	ASPECTS OF PLANETS AND MOON'S PHASES.	CLOCK TIME.	SUN rises	SUN sets.	MOON'S SIGNS	MOON RISES & SETS	
				H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	
48) 1st Sunday in Advent					Day's length 9 h. 24 m.				
Sunday	1	Jas. Dunlap d. 1884	Regulus rises 10.44 ☈	11 50	7 19 4 41		4 59		
Monday	2	John Ruysbroek	♀ rises 5.41	11 50	7 19 4 41		5 50		
Tuesday	3	John Walter d. 1818	3. 9.41 p. m.	11 50	7 20 4 40		sets		
Wednesday	4	G. v. Zuetphen	6 ♀ ☽, ☽ in ♀	11 51	7 20 4 40		5 42		
Thursday	5	Nicolaus	6 ♀ ☽, 7* sou. 10.44 ☉	11 51	7 21 4 39		6 40		
Friday	6	W. Stegner b. 1832	6 ☽ ☽, ☽ sets 7.46	11 51	7 21 4 39		7 46		
Saturday	7	C. Hammer b. 1809	Arietas sets 8.52	11 52	7 22 4 38		8 56		
49) 2nd Sunday in Advent					Day's length 9 h. 16 m.				
Sunday	8	A. A. Smith d. 1891	Orion rises 6.16	11 52	7 23 4 37		10 4		
Monday	9	B. Schmolk	6 ♀ ☽, ♀ Stationary	11 53	7 23 4 37		11 10		
Tuesday	10	Paul Eber	10. 8.53 p. m.	11 53	7 23 4 37		morn.		
Wednesday	11	H. v. Zuetphen	Regul. ris. 10.6 ♀	11 54	7 24 4 36		12 49		
Thursday	12	Christ. Glaus d. 1875	♀ in ♀, Rigel ris. 6.19	11 54	7 24 4 36		1 58		
Friday	13	Berthold	Spica rises 2.29	11 55	7 24 4 36		3 00		
Saturday	14	Dioseurus	♂ gr. Hel. Lat. S.	11 55	7 25 4 35		4 12		
50) 3rd Sunday in Advent					Day's length 9 h. 10 m.				
Sunday	15	Ignatius	☽ in Perigee	11 56	7 25 4 35		5 18		
Monday	16	Ananias	6 ♀ ☽, ☽ in ♀	11 57	7 25 4 35		6 16		
Tuesday	17	M. Yauch d. 1885	17. 1.39 p. m.	11 57	7 25 4 35		rises		
Wednesday	18	Ember Day	6 ♀ ☽, Inferior	11 58	7 25 4 35		5 32		
Thursday	19	Abraham	6 ☽ ☽, ☽ in ♀	11 58	7 25 4 35		6 24		
Friday	20	A. Schaeffer d. 1870	☽ rises 7.14	11 59	7 25 4 35		7 20		
Saturday	21	St. Thomas	6 ♀ ☽, ☽ rises 8.20	11 59	7 25 4 35		8 19		
51) 4th Sunday in Advent					Day's length 9 h. 10 m.				
Sunday	22	Hugo McKeil	ent. ♀ { <i>Shortest Day Winter Begins</i>		7 26 4 34		9 23		
Monday	23	Anna du Bourg	Capella souths 10.58	slow	7 25 4 35		10 28		
Tuesday	24	J. Farnsworth d. 1883	Fomalhaut sets 8.48 ♀	12 1	7 25 4 35		11 33		
Wednesday	25	Christmas	25. 12.52 a. m.	12 1	7 25 4 35		morn.		
Thursday	26	Stephen	Arietas sou. 7.40	12 2	7 25 4 35		12 40		
Friday	27	F. Kreeker, sr. d. 1888	☽ in Apogee	12 2	7 25 4 35		1 49		
Saturday	28	Innocents	♀ Stationary	12 2	7 25 4 35		2 44		
52) Sunday after Christmas					Day's length 9 h. 10 m.				
Sunday	29	David	7* souths 9.8	12 3	7 24 4 36		3 37		
Monday	30	J. P. Leib b. 1802	Aldebaran souths 9.47	12 3	7 24 4 36		4 32		
Tuesday	31	Sylvester	6 ♀ ☽, ☽ in ♀	12 3	7 24 4 36		5 29		

Weather Forecast.—1. Variable, 2. cloudy, 3. rough day, 4. rain and snow, 5. clearing, 6. fair day, 7. changeable, 8. windy, 9. colder, 10. stormy, 11. raw, cold winds, 12. clear, 13. fine day, 14. variable, 15. cloudy, 16. snow, 17. stormy, 18. colder, 19. very cold, 20. fair, 21. pleasant, 22. mild, 23. clouds, snow, 24. rain, sleet, snow, 25. gloomy, 26. windy, 27. stormy, 28. variable, 29. colder, 30. cloudy, 31. stormy.

"Preservin' de trees would be easy," said Uncle Eben, "if ev'ybody had de same hesitatin' feelin' toward a woodpile dat I alway's 'sperience.—*Lutheran Young People.*

Teacher: "What animal is it that has very strong limbs, a fierce temper, wild, bushy hair on his head, and is called the king of the beasts?" Roy: "A football player."—*Selected.*



The International Sunday-School Lessons

UNIFORM SERIES: COURSE FOR 1918

First Quarter.

The Gospel of the Son of God

Studies in Mark.

January—June.

LESSON I—JANUARY 6.

JOHN PREPARES THE WAY FOR JESUS. Mark 1: 1-11.
GOLDEN TEXT—Behold, the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world! John 1: 29.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M.—Mark 1: 1-11. John Prepares the Way for Jesus.
 T.—Isa. 40: 3-5; Mal. 3: 1-6. John's Ministry Foretold.
 W.—Luke 1: 8-17. John's Birth Announced.
 T.—John 1: 19-30. John's Testimony to Jesus.
 F.—John 3: 26-36; Acts 13: 25. John Fulfilling His Course.
 S.—Matt. 9: 36-10: 8. Jesus Appoints the Twelve.
 S.—Matt. 11: 2-9. John's Message to Jesus.

LESSON II—JANUARY 13.

JESUS BEGINS HIS WORK. Mark 1: 12-20.
GOLDEN TEXT—Repent ye, and believe in the gospel. Mark 1: 15.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M.—Mark 1: 12-20. Jesus Begins His Work.
 T.—Matt. 3: 16-4: 11. Jesus' Baptism and Temptations.
 W.—Heb. 4: 14-5: 9. Jesus Tempted as We Are.
 T.—Isa. 42: 1-8. The Work of Jesus Foretold (cf. Matt. 12: 15-21).
 F.—John 1: 35-47. Jesus and His First Disciples.
 S.—Luke 5: 1-11. Jesus Calling His First Helpers.
 S.—John 2: 1-11. Jesus' First Miracle.

LESSON III—JANUARY 20.

JESUS AT WORK. Mark 1: 21-34.
GOLDEN TEXT—We must work the works of him that sent me, while it is day. John 9: 4.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M.—Mark 1: 21-34. Jesus at Work in Capernaum.
 T.—Mark 1: 35-45. Jesus at Work in Other Towns.
 W.—Acts 10: 34-43. Jesus Going About Doing Good.
 T.—Luke 4: 14-22. Jesus Anointed to Heal and Save.
 F.—Luke 5: 12-16. Jesus Healing a Leper.
 S.—Matt. 11: 25-30. Jesus Giving Rest.
 S.—Ps. 103: 1-13. Gratitude for His Benefits.

LESSON IV—JANUARY 27.

JESUS FORGIVING SIN. Mark 2: 1-12.
GOLDEN TEXT—The Son of man hath authority on earth to forgive sins. Mark 2: 10.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M.—Mark 2: 1-12. Jesus Forgiving Sin.
 T.—Psalm 32. The Blessedness of Forgiveness.
 W.—Luke 15: 11-24. A Forgiven Son.
 T.—Luke 7: 41-50. Forgiven Much.
 F.—1 John 1. Forgiveness and Cleansing.
 S.—Isa. 1: 2-6, 16-18. The Scarlet Made White.
 S.—1 Peter 1: 13-23. Forgiven to Serve.

LESSON V—FEBRUARY 3.

JESUS LORD OF THE SABBATH. Mark 2: 23—3: 5.
GOLDEN TEXT—The Son of man is lord even of the sabbath. Mark 2: 28.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M.—Mark 2: 23-3: 5. Jesus Lord of the Sabbath.
 T.—Luke 6: 16-22. Jesus Worshiping on the Sabbath.
 W.—Luke 13: 10-17. Showing Mercy on the Sabbath.
 T.—Isa. 58: 6-14. Sabbath-keeping Rewarded.
 F.—Ex. 16: 21-30. Preparing for the Sabbath.
 S.—Mark 16: 1-9; Acts 20: 7. Christ and the Early Church Honor the First Day.
 S.—Rev. 1: 9-20. In the Spirit on the Lord's Day.

LESSON VI—FEBRUARY 10.

JESUS CHOOSES THE TWELVE. Mark 3: 7-19a.
GOLDEN TEXT—He appointed twelve, that they might be with him, and that he might send them forth to preach. Mark 3: 14.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M.—Mark 3: 13-19. Jesus Chooses the Twelve.
 T.—Luke 6: 12-16. Prayer and the Choice of the Twelve.
 W.—John 15: 15-27. The Purpose in Choosing the Twelve.
 T.—Luke 14: 25-35. The Cost of Discipleship.
 F.—John 17: 9-21. Jesus' Prayer for His Disciples.
 S.—Matt. 10: 14-25. The Relation Between Master and Disciple.
 S.—Matt. 19: 23-30. The Reward of Discipleship.

LESSON VII—FEBRUARY 17.

JESUS TEACHING BY PARABLES—FOUR KINDS OF GROUND. Mark 4: 1-8, 14-20.
GOLDEN TEXT—Take heed therefore how ye hear. Luke 8: 18.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M.—Mark 4: 1-8; 14-20. Sowing and Reaping.
 T.—Gal. 5: 16-24. Walking in the Spirit.
 W.—Luke 21: 29-36. Jesus Warns Against Drunkenness.
 T.—Eph. 5: 11-21. Guarding Against Evil.
 F.—Prov. 23: 29-35. The Woes of the Drunkard.
 S.—Dan. 1: 8-16. Loyalty to Principle.
 S.—1 Cor. 6: 9-11, 19, 20. Defile not God's Temple.

LESSON VIII—FEBRUARY 24.

JESUS TEACHING BY PARABLES—THE GROWTH OF THE KINGDOM. Mark 4: 21-34.
GOLDEN TEXT—The earth shall be full of the knowledge of Jehovah, as the waters cover the sea. Isa. 11: 9.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M.—Mark 4: 21-34. The Growth of the Kingdom.
 T.—Zech. 4: 1-14. The Day of Small things.
 W.—Luke 2: 40-52. The Growth of the Child Jesus.
 T.—1 Peter 2: 1-5; 2 Peter 3: 14-18. Growth in Grace and Knowledge.
 F.—Matt. 13: 24-30. The Harm Done by Evil Seed.
 S.—Isa. 61: 1-11. The Growth of the Kingdom Foretold.
 S.—Acts 2: 37-47. How Christ's Kingdom Grew.

LESSON IX—MARCH 3.

JESUS BRINGING PEACE. Mark 4: 35-41; 5: 15-20.
GOLDEN TEXT: Jehovah hath done great things for us; Whereof we are glad. Ps. 126: 3.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M.—Mark 4: 35-41. Peace to a Troubled Sea.
 T.—Mark 5: 1-15. Peace to a Troubled Mind.
 W.—Ps. 147: 1-5, 14-18. Peace in Thy Borders.
 T.—Mark 5: 18-20; 7: 31-37. Publishing Peace, and the Results.
 F.—Phil. 4: 4-9. Peace that Passeth Understanding.
 S.—Jer. 6: 11-16; Isa. 57: 20, 21. When There is no Peace.
 S.—Isa. 9: 1-7. The Reign of the Prince of Peace.

LESSON X—MARCH 10.

JESUS RESTORING LIFE AND HEALTH. (May be used with Missionary applications.) Mark 5: 21-23, 35-43.
GOLDEN TEXT—Himself took our infirmities, and bare our diseases. Matt. 8: 17.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M.—Mark 5: 21-23, 35-43. Jesus Restoring an Only Daughter.
 T.—Luke 7: 11-18. Jesus Restoring an Only Son.
 W.—John 11: 35-45. Jesus Restoring an Only Brother.
 T.—John 5: 24-29, 39, 40. In Him is Life.
 F.—John 10: 10-18. The Good Shepherd Giving His Life.
 S.—Acts 3: 11-19. The Prince of Life.
 S.—John 3: 1-16. Life Through the Spirit.

LESSON XI—MARCH 17.

JESUS SENDING FORTH THE TWELVE. (May be used with Missionary applications.) Mark 6: 7-13, 30.
GOLDEN TEXT—Freely ye received, freely give. Matt. 10: 8.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M.—Mark 6: 7-13, 30. Jesus Sending Forth the Twelve.
 T.—Luke 5: 1-11. Called to Service.
 W.—Matt. 28: 16-20. Commissioned to Serve.

T.—Acts 1: 6-8; 2: 1-4. Anointed to Service.
 F.—Romans 10: 6-15. The Message of the Servants.
 S.—Luke 14: 16-24. A Faithful Servant.
 S.—Ps. 96: 1-13. Show Forth His Salvation.

LESSON XII—MARCH 24.

JESUS MINISTERING TO THE MULTITUDE. Mark 6: 32-44.
GOLDEN TEXT—The Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many. Matt. 20: 28.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M.—Mark 6: 32-44. Jesus Ministering to the Multitude.
 T.—Mark 10: 35-45. Not to be Ministered Unto.
 W.—Ex. 16: 14-24. Bread in the Wilderness.
 T.—John 6: 27-39. The Bread of Life.
 F.—John 3: 14-24. A Brother Indeed.
 S.—Matt. 25: 31-40. Ministering to the Needy.
 S.—Matt. 25: 14-23. Jesus Rewarding the Faithful.

LESSON XIII—MARCH 31.

EASTER LESSON. 1 Cor. 15: 50-58.
GOLDEN TEXT—Thanks be to God, who giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ. 1 Cor. 15: 57.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M.—The Resurrection. 1 Cor. 15: 50-58.
 T.—The Power of His Resurrection. Phil. 3: 7-21.
 W.—Raised with Christ. Col. 3: 1-7.
 T.—The Final Resurrection. Rev. 20: 1-15.
 F.—The Believer's Resurrection. 1 Thess. 4: 13-18.
 S.—The Spiritual Body. 1 Cor. 15: 34-45.
 S.—To Die is Gain. Phil. 1: 21-30.

Second Quarter.

LESSON XIV—APRIL 7.

JESUS SETS MEN FREE. Mark 7: 24-35.
GOLDEN TEXT—If therefore the Son shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed. John 8: 36.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M.—Mark 7: 1-13. Bound by Traditions.
 T.—Mark 7: 24-30. Jesus Sets Men Free.
 W.—Mark 7: 31-37. Set Free from Infirmities.
 T.—Gal. 5: 1-13. Christian Liberty.
 F.—1 Thess. 5: 14-24. Exhortation to Freedom.
 S.—Rom. 6: 14-23. Free from Sin.
 S.—John 8: 30-39. True Freedom.

LESSON XV—APRIL 14.

JESUS REQUIRES CONFESSION AND LOYALTY. Mark 8: 27-38.
GOLDEN TEXT—If any man would come after me, let him deny himself, and take up his cross, and follow me. Mark 8: 34.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M.—Mark 8: 27-38. Jesus Requires Confession and Loyalty.
 T.—Mark 8: 1-13. A Miraculous Supply of Food.
 W.—Mark 8: 14-26. Teaching and Healing.
 T.—1 Kings 18: 30-39. Loyalty to Jehovah.
 F.—Ps. 63: 1-11. Personal Confession.
 S.—Luke 9: 57-62. Following Jesus.
 S.—Matt. 10: 32-39. Confessing Christ.

LESSON XVI—APRIL 21.

JESUS TRANSFIGURED. Mark 9: 2-10.
GOLDEN TEXT—This is my beloved Son: hear ye him. Mark 9: 7.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M.—Mark 9: 2-10. Jesus Transfigured.
 T.—Mark 9: 11-18. The Disciples' Failure.
 W.—Mark 9: 19-29. The Dumb Spirit Cast Out.
 T.—Luke 9: 30-37. Prayer and Service.
 F.—2 Kings 4: 27-37. Elisha at Prayer.
 S.—James 5: 13-18. Efficacy of Prayer.
 S.—2 Cor. 3: 9-18. Changed Into Christ's Image.

LESSON XVII—APRIL 28.

JESUS REBUKES SELFISHNESS. (May be used with Temperance applications.) Mark 9: 33-42.
GOLDEN TEXT—If any man would be first, he shall be last of all, and servant of all. Mark 9: 35.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M.—Mark 9: 30-42. Jesus Rebukes Selfishness.
 T.—Mark 9: 43-50. Dealing with Offenders.
 W.—Matt. 20: 20-28. A Mother's Ambition.
 T.—Luke 22: 24-30. True Greatness.
 F.—1 Cor. 13: 1-13. Love, the Great Corrective.
 S.—James 4: 1-10. A Cure for Greed.
 S.—Isa. 28: 1-7. Warning Against Strong Drink.

LESSON XVIII—MAY 5.

JESUS SETS NEW STANDARDS OF LIVING. (May be used with Temperance applications.) Mark 10: 17-27.
GOLDEN TEXT—Seek ye first his kingdom, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you. Matt. 6: 33.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M.—Mark 10: 17-31. Jesus Sets New Standards of Living.
 T.—Mark 10: 1-12. The Sacredness of Marriage.
 W.—Mark 10: 13-16; Matt. 18: 1-6. Jesus and the Children.
 T.—Exod. 20: 2-17. The Ten Commandments.
 F.—Lev. 19: 11-18. Rules of Conduct.
 S.—Matt. 22: 34-40. Love for God and Man.
 S.—Rom. 13: 1-10. Love Fulfilling the Law.

LESSON XIX—MAY 12.

JESUS FACES THE CROSS. Mark 10: 32-45.
GOLDEN TEXT—He humbled himself, becoming obedient even unto death, yea, the death of the cross. Phil. 2: 8.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M.—Mark 10: 32-45. Jesus Faces the Cross.
 T.—Mark 10: 46-52. Sight for the Blind.
 W.—Zech. 13: 1-9. The Shepherd Smitten.
 T.—Isa. 53: 1-12. Christ's Sufferings Foretold.
 F.—Heb. 2: 1-10. Suffering for Us.
 S.—Phil. 2: 1-11. Humbled and Exalted.
 S.—Gal. 6: 9-18. Glorying in the Cross.

LESSON XX—MAY 19.

JESUS EXERCISING KINGLY AUTHORITY. Mark 11: 15-18, 27-38.
GOLDEN TEXT—All authority hath been given unto me in heaven and on earth. Matt. 28: 18.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M.—Mark 11: 1-11. The Triumphal Entry.
 T.—Mark 11: 12-26. Jesus Exercising Kingly Authority.
 W.—Mark 11: 27-33. Opposers Silenced.
 T.—John 2: 13-22. First Cleansing of the Temple.
 F.—Ps. 45: 1-11. Christ's Kingliness.
 S.—Zech. 9: 9-17. The Coming of the King.
 S.—1 Cor. 3: 16-23. God's Temples.

LESSON XXI—MAY 26.

JESUS SILENCES HIS ADVERSARIES. Mark 12: 28-34, 41-44.
GOLDEN TEXT—Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's. Mark 12: 17.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M.—Mark 12: 1-12. The Rejected Son.
 T.—Mark 12: 13-17, 28-34. Jesus Silences His Adversaries.
 W.—Mark 12: 35-44. Sincerity and Liberality.
 T.—Ps. 2: 1-12. The King and His Enemies.
 F.—Ps. 116: 1-14. Love to God.
 S.—1 Peter 2: 13-25. Respect for Authority.
 S.—2 Cor. 8: 9-15. Christian Giving.

LESSON XXII—JUNE 2.

JESUS WARNS AND COMFORTS HIS FRIENDS. Mark 14: 1-9.
GOLDEN TEXT—He that endureth to the end, the same shall be saved. Mark 13: 13.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M.—Mark 13: 1-9. The Temple to be Destroyed.
 T.—Mark 14: 1-9. Jesus Approves the Honor Paid to Him.
 W.—Mark 13: 31-37. Watchfulness Enjoined.
 T.—Ezek. 33: 1-11. Watchman to Israel.
 F.—John 11: 47-57. Conspiring Against Jesus.
 S.—Matt. 9: 9-13. Receiving Sinners.
 S.—John 14: 21-28. Love for Christ.

LESSON XXIII—JUNE 9.

JESUS FACES BETRAYAL AND DENIAL. Mark 14: 17-26.
GOLDEN TEXT—Watch and pray, that ye enter not into temptation. Mark 14: 38.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M.—Mark 14: 17-26. Jesus Faces Betrayal and Denial.
 T.—Luke 22: 8-6, 21-23, 47-49. Bargaining to Betray Jesus.
 W.—John 13: 21-30. Judas Moved by Satan.
 T.—Mark 14: 27-42. In Gethsemane.
 F.—Mark 14: 43-45, 66-72. Betrayed and Denied.
 S.—2 Cor. 11: 21-33. Paul's Sufferings.
 S.—Matt. 10: 24-33. Comfort For Christ's Followers.

LESSON XXIV—JUNE 16.

JESUS ON THE CROSS. Mark 15: 22-39.
GOLDEN TEXT—Truly this man was the Son of God. Mark 15: 39.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M.—Mark 15: 1-11. Barabbas or Jesus.
 T.—Mark 15: 12-20. Jesus Delivered to be Crucified.
 W.—Mark 15: 22-39. Jesus on the Cross.
 T.—Matt. 27: 39-56. The Dying Saviour.
 F.—Matt. 27: 57-66. Burial of Jesus.
 S.—Isa. 53: 1-13. Rejected and Smitten.
 S.—Rom. 5: 1-11. Justified by His Blood.

LESSON XXV—JUNE 23.

JESUS TRIUMPHANT OVER DEATH. Mark 16: 1-11.
GOLDEN TEXT—Now hath Christ been raised from the dead. 1 Cor. 15: 20.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M.—Mark 16: 1-11. Jesus Triumphant Over Death.
 T.—Mark 16: 12-20. The Great Commission.
 W.—John 21: 15-25. After the Resurrection.
 T.—1 Cor. 15: 1-11. Appearances of Christ.
 F.—1 Cor. 15: 50-58. Victory Over Death.
 S.—1 Thess. 4: 13-18. Resurrection Promised.
 S.—Rev. 21: 1-8. John's Vision.

LESSON XXVI—JUNE 30.

REVIEW: JESUS CHRIST OUR REDEEMER AND LORD. Psalm 2.

GOLDEN TEXTS—God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth on him should not perish, but have eternal life. John 3: 16. Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God. Matt. 16: 16. I am not ashamed of the gospel: for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth. Rom. 1: 16.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M.—Psalm 2. Jesus Christ Our Redeemer and Lord.
 T.—Mark 7: 24-35. Jesus Sets Men Free.
 W.—Mark 9: 2-10. Jesus Transfigured.
 W.—Mark 9: 33-42. Jesus Rebukes Selfishness.
 W.—Mark 10: 17-27. Jesus Sets New Standards of Living.
 T.—Mark 10: 32-45. Jesus Faces the Cross.
 W.—Mark 11: 15-18, 27-33. Jesus Exercises Kingly Authority.
 F.—Mark 12: 28-34. Jesus Silences His Adversaries.
 W.—Mark 14: 1-9. Jesus Approves the Honor Paid to Him.
 S.—Mark 14: 17-26. Jesus Faces Betrayal.
 W.—Mark 15: 22-39. Jesus on the Cross.
 S.—Mark 16: 1-11. Jesus Triumphant Over Death.

Third Quarter.

Studies in the Christian Life.

July—September.

LESSON I—JULY 7.

BEGINNING THE CHRISTIAN LIFE. Acts 16: 13-15, 25-34.
GOLDEN TEXT—He that will, let him take the water of life freely. Rev. 22: 17.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M.—Acts 16: 13-24. The Good Woman and the Fortune Teller.
 T.—Acts 16: 25-34. The Philippian Jailer.
 W.—John 1: 35-42. Behold the Lamb of God.
 T.—John 1: 43-51. Seeking and Finding Jesus.
 F.—Acts 2: 37-47. Repentance and Baptism.
 S.—Matt. 25: 14-30. Faithful in Service.
 S.—John 15: 8-16. The Friends of Jesus.

LESSON II—JULY 14.

READING GOD'S WORD. Acts 8: 26-31, 35-39; Ps. 19: 7-11.
GOLDEN TEXT—Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free. John 8: 32.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M.—Acts 8: 26-39. Reading God's Word.
 T.—Ps. 19: 7-14. The Law of Jehovah.
 W.—Ps. 119: 9-16. I Will Not Forget Thy Word.
 T.—Ps. 119: 97-105. Oh How Love I Thy Law.
 F.—Matt. 7: 24-27. Hearing and Doing.
 S.—Luke 24: 25-32. Jesus Opening the Scriptures.
 S.—2 Tim. 3: 10-17. The Power of the Scriptures.

LESSON III—JULY 21.

PRAYING TO GOD. Luke 11: 1-13; Ps. 145: 18, 19.
GOLDEN TEXT—Let us therefore draw near with boldness unto the throne of grace, that we may receive mercy, and may find grace to help us in time of need. Heb. 4: 16.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M.—Luke 11: 1-13. Praying to God.
 T.—Ps. 145: 8-19. The Nearness of God.
 W.—Matt. 7: 7-14. Ask, Seek, Knock.
 T.—Acts 12: 1-12. Peter's Deliverance.
 F.—Isa. 55: 1-9. God's Gracious Invitation.
 S.—Phil. 4: 4-9. The Spirit of Prayer.
 S.—Ps. 46: 1-11. Our Refuge and Strength.

LESSON IV—JULY 28.

OBEYING GOD. Matt. 4: 18-22; John 14: 22-24; Jas. 1: 22-27.
GOLDEN TEXT—If ye love me, ye will keep my commandments. John 14: 15.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M.—Matt. 4: 17-22. Obeying God.
 T.—John 14: 15-24. Keep My Commandments.
 W.—Jas. 1: 19-27. Hearing and Doing.
 T.—John 15: 8-17. Love One Another.
 F.—Ps. 103: 13-22. Remember His Precepts.
 S.—Micah 6: 1-8. What Jehovah Requires.
 S.—1 John 2: 1-6. Walking as He Walked.

LESSON V—AUGUST 4.

GROWING STRONGER. (May be used with Temperance applications.) Luke 2: 42-52; 2 Pet. 1: 5-8.

GOLDEN TEXT—The path of the righteous is as the dawning light, That shineth more and more unto the perfect day. Prov. 4: 18.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M.—Luke 2: 42-52. Growing Stronger.
 T.—2 Pet. 1: 1-8. How to be Fruitful.
 W.—Eph. 6: 10-20. The Whole Armor of God.
 T.—Col 1: 3-11. Bearing Fruit and Increasing.
 F.—Isa. 40: 25-31. Renewing Our Strength.
 S.—Eph. 3: 14-21. Strengthened in the Inner Man.
 S.—Phil. 4: 10-16. Power Through Christ.

LESSON VI—AUGUST 11.

HELPING OTHERS. Luke 10: 30-37; Gal. 6: 1, 2, 9, 10.

GOLDEN TEXT—Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ. Gal. 6: 2.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M.—Luke 10: 25-37. Helping Others.
 T.—Gal. 6: 1-10. Bearing Burdens.
 W.—Matt. 22: 34-40. The Great Commandment.
 T.—1 Cor. 13: 1-13. The Supremacy of Love.
 F.—1 John 3: 13-22. Love of the Brethren.
 S.—Rom. 12: 1-9. Your Reasonable Service.
 S.—Rom. 12: 10-21. Fellowship of Service.

LESSON VII—AUGUST 18.

WORKING IN THE CHURCH. Acts 2: 41-47; 4: 32-35; 6: 2-4.

GOLDEN TEXT—Enter into his gates with thanks-giving, And into his courts with praise: Give thanks unto him, and bless his name. Ps. 100: 4.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M.—Acts 2: 41-47. Working in the Church.
 T.—Acts 4: 32-37. Using Property for the Church.
 W.—Acts 6: 1-7. The Daily Ministration.
 T.—Ps. 122: 1-9. Going Up to Worship.
 F.—1 Cor. 12: 4-11. Diversity of Gifts.
 S.—Eph. 4: 1-7. Worthy of Our Calling.
 S.—Eph. 4: 11-16. The Stature of the Fulness of Christ.

LESSON VIII—AUGUST 25.

SPEAKING FOR CHRIST. (May be used with Missionary applications.) Luke 12: 8-12; Acts 1: 1-8.

GOLDEN TEXT—Every one who shall confess me before men, him shall the Son of man also confess before the angels of God. Luke 12: 8.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M.—Luke 12: 1-12. Speaking for Christ.
 T.—Acts 1: 1-8. Witnesses for Christ.
 W.—James 3: 1-8. The Power of the Tongue.
 T.—James 3: 9-18. Wisdom from Above.
 F.—Matt. 25: 34-40. Showing Our Love for Jesus.
 S.—Ps. 145: 1-12. Declaring His Mighty Acts.
 S.—1 Thess. 5: 12-22. Encouraging Others.

LESSON IX—SEPTEMBER 1.

CHRISTIAN GIVING. Luke 6: 30-38; 21: 1-4.

GOLDEN TEXT—Remember the words of the Lord Jesus, that he himself said, It is more blessed to give than to receive. Acts 20: 35.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M.—Luke 6: 30-38. Christian Giving.
 T.—Luke 20: 45-21: 4. Generosity Better than Display.
 W.—2 Cor. 9: 6-15. Giving and Receiving.
 T.—1 Chron. 29: 1-5. Gifts of Wealth and Life.
 F.—Ex. 35: 20-29. Freewill Offerings.
 S.—2 Cor. 8: 7-15. The Grace of Liberality.
 S.—1 Tim. 6: 9-19. The Right Use of Wealth.

LESSON X—SEPTEMBER 8.

CONQUERING EVIL. (May be used with Temperance applications.) 1 Kings 21: 11-20; Eph. 5: 11-18.

GOLDEN TEXT—Have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather even reprove them. Eph. 5: 11.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M.—1 Kings 21: 11-20. Conquering Evil.
 T.—Eph. 5: 6-14. Darkness and Light.
 W.—Eph. 5: 15-21. Redeeming the Time.
 T.—Rom. 12: 21-13: 10. Overcoming Evil with Good.
 F.—Dan. 1: 8-20. Choosing the Right.
 S.—Ps. 139: 19-24. Search Me, O God!
 S.—1 Cor. 9: 19-27. All for the Gospel's Sake.

LESSON XI—SEPTEMBER 15.

WINNING THE WORLD TO CHRIST. (May be used with Missionary applications.) Matt. 6: 13-16; 28: 18-20; Acts 16: 9-15.

GOLDEN TEXT—Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to the whole creation. Mark 16: 15.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M.—Matt. 5: 10-16. The Salt of the Earth.
 T.—Acts 16: 6-15. Come Over and Help Us.
 W.—Neh. 1: 1-11. Nehemiah's Prayer.
 T.—Phil. 2: 5-16. The Mind that was in Christ.
 F.—John 4: 4-15. The Water of Life.
 S.—John 4: 28-42. Helping Others to Know Jesus.
 S.—Rom. 10: 8-15. Bringing Glad Tidings.

LESSON XII—SEPTEMBER 22.

FRUITS OF THE CHRISTIAN LIFE. Matt. 25: 20-23; 5: 3-10.

GOLDEN TEXT—All things are yours; and ye are Christ's; and Christ is God's. 1 Cor. 3: 21b, 23.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M.—Matt. 25: 14-30. Fruits of the Christian Life.
 T.—Matt. 5: 3-10. More Fruits of the Christian Life.
 W.—Ps. 1: 1-6. The Way of the Righteous.
 T.—John 16: 22-28. The Joy of the Christian.
 F.—Phil. 4: 4-9. The Peace of God.
 S.—John 15: 1-8. Much Fruit.
 S.—2 Tim. 4: 1-8. The Crown of Righteousness.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M.—Mark 14: 17-26. Jesus Faces Betrayal and Denial.
 T.—Luke 22: 8-6, 21-23, 47-49. Bargaining to Betray Jesus.
 W.—John 13: 21-30. Judas Moved by Satan.
 T.—Mark 14: 27-42. In Gethsemane.
 F.—Mark 14: 43-45, 66-72. Betrayed and Denied.
 S.—2 Cor. 11: 21-33. Paul's Sufferings.
 S.—Matt. 10: 24-33. Comfort For Christ's Followers.

LESSON XXIV—JUNE 16.

JESUS ON THE CROSS. Mark 15: 22-39.
GOLDEN TEXT—Truly this man was the Son of God. Mark 15: 39.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M.—Mark 15: 1-11. Barabbas or Jesus.
 T.—Mark 15: 12-20. Jesus Delivered to be Crucified.
 W.—Mark 15: 22-39. Jesus on the Cross.
 T.—Matt. 27: 39-56. The Dying Saviour.
 F.—Matt. 27: 57-66. Burial of Jesus.
 S.—Isa. 53: 1-13. Rejected and Smitten.
 S.—Rom. 5: 1-11. Justified by His Blood.

LESSON XXV—JUNE 23.

JESUS TRIUMPHANT OVER DEATH. Mark 16: 1-11.
GOLDEN TEXT—Now hath Christ been raised from the dead. 1 Cor. 15: 20.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M.—Mark 16: 1-11. Jesus Triumphant Over Death.
 T.—Mark 16: 12-20. The Great Commission.
 W.—John 21: 15-25. After the Resurrection.
 T.—1 Cor. 15: 1-11. Appearances of Christ.
 F.—1 Cor. 15: 50-58. Victory Over Death.
 S.—1 Thess. 4: 13-18. Resurrection Promised.
 S.—Rev. 21: 1-8. John's Vision.

LESSON XXVI—JUNE 30.

REVIEW: JESUS CHRIST OUR REDEEMER AND LORD. Psalm 2.
GOLDEN TEXTS—God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth on him should not perish, but have eternal life. John 3: 16. Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God. Matt. 16: 16. I am not ashamed of the gospel: for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth. Rom. 1: 16.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M.—Psalm 2. Jesus Christ Our Redeemer and Lord.
 T.—Mark 7: 24-35. Jesus Sets Men Free.
 W.—Mark 9: 2-10. Jesus Transfigured.
 W.—Mark 9: 33-42. Jesus Rebukes Selfishness.
 W.—Mark 10: 17-27. Jesus Sets New Standards of Living.
 T.—Mark 10: 32-45. Jesus Faces the Cross.
 W.—Mark 11: 15-18, 27-33. Jesus Exercises Kingly Authority.
 F.—Mark 12: 28-34. Jesus Silences His Adversaries.
 W.—Mark 14: 1-9. Jesus Approves the Honor Paid to Him.
 S.—Mark 14: 17-26. Jesus Faces Betrayal.
 W.—Mark 15: 22-39. Jesus on the Cross.
 S.—Mark 16: 1-11. Jesus Triumphant Over Death.

Third Quarter.

Studies in the Christian Life.

July—September.

LESSON I—JULY 7.

BEGINNING THE CHRISTIAN LIFE. Acts 16: 13-15, 25-34.
GOLDEN TEXT—He that will, let him take the water of life freely. Rev. 22: 17.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M.—Acts 16: 13-24. The Good Woman and the Fortune Teller.
 T.—Acts 16: 25-34. The Philippian Jailer.
 W.—John 1: 35-42. Behold the Lamb of God.
 T.—John 1: 43-51. Seeking and Finding Jesus.
 F.—Acts 2: 37-47. Repentance and Baptism.
 S.—Matt. 25: 14-30. Faithful in Service.
 S.—John 15: 8-16. The Friends of Jesus.

LESSON II—JULY 14.

READING GOD'S WORD. Acts 8: 26-31, 35-39; Ps. 19: 7-11.
GOLDEN TEXT—Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free. John 8: 32.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M.—Acts 8: 26-39. Reading God's Word.
 T.—Ps. 19: 7-14. The Law of Jehovah.
 W.—Ps. 119: 9-16. I Will Not Forget Thy Word.
 T.—Ps. 119: 97-105. Oh How Love I Thy Law.
 F.—Matt. 7: 24-27. Hearing and Doing.
 S.—Luke 24: 25-32. Jesus Opening the Scriptures.
 S.—2 Tim. 3: 10-17. The Power of the Scriptures.

LESSON III—JULY 21.

PRAYING TO GOD. Luke 11: 1-13; Ps. 145: 18, 19.
GOLDEN TEXT—Let us therefore draw near with boldness unto the throne of grace, that we may receive mercy, and may find grace to help us in time of need. Heb. 4: 16.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M.—Luke 11: 1-13. Praying to God.
 T.—Ps. 145: 8-19. The Nearness of God.
 W.—Matt. 7: 7-14. Ask, Seek, Knock.
 T.—Acts 12: 1-12. Peter's Deliverance.
 F.—Isa. 55: 1-9. God's Gracious Invitation.
 S.—Phil. 4: 4-9. The Spirit of Prayer.
 S.—Ps. 46: 1-11. Our Refuge and Strength.

LESSON IV—JULY 28.

OBEYING GOD. Matt. 4: 18-23; John 14: 22-24; Jas. 1: 22-27.
GOLDEN TEXT—If ye love me, ye will keep my commandments. John 14: 15.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M.—Matt. 4: 17-22. Obeying God.
 T.—John 14: 15-24. Keep My Commandments.
 W.—Jas. 1: 19-27. Hearing and Doing.
 T.—John 15: 8-17. Love One Another.
 F.—Ps. 103: 13-22. Remember His Precepts.
 S.—Micah 6: 1-8. What Jehovah Requires.
 S.—John 2: 1-6. Walking as He Walked.

LESSON V—AUGUST 4.

GROWING STRONGER. (May be used with Temperance applications.) Luke 2: 42-52; 2 Pet. 1: 5-8.

GOLDEN TEXT—The path of the righteous is as the dawning light, That shineth more and more unto the perfect day. Prov. 4: 18.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M.—Luke 2: 42-52. Growing Stronger.
 T.—2 Pet. 1: 1-8. How to be Fruitful.
 W.—Eph. 6: 10-20. The Whole Armor of God.
 T.—Col 1: 3-11. Bearing Fruit and Increasing.
 F.—Isa. 40: 25-31. Renewing Our Strength.
 S.—Eph. 3: 14-21. Strengthened in the Inner Man.
 S.—Phil. 4: 10-16. Power Through Christ.

LESSON VI—AUGUST 11.

HELPING OTHERS. Luke 10: 30-37; Gal. 6: 1, 2, 9, 10.

GOLDEN TEXT—Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfil the law of Christ. Gal. 6: 2.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M.—Luke 10: 25-37. Helping Others.
 T.—Gal. 6: 1-10. Bearing Burdens.
 W.—Matt. 22: 34-40. The Great Commandment.
 T.—1 Cor. 13: 1-13. The Supremacy of Love.
 F.—1 John 3: 18-22. Love of the Brethren.
 S.—Rom. 12: 1-9. Your Reasonable Service.
 S.—Rom. 12: 10-21. Fellowship of Service.

LESSON VII—AUGUST 18.

WORKING IN THE CHURCH. Acts 2: 41-47; 4: 32-35; 6: 2-4.

GOLDEN TEXT—Enter into his gates with thanksgiving, And into his courts with praise: Give thanks unto him, and bless his name. Ps. 100: 4.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M.—Acts 2: 41-47. Working in the Church.
 T.—Acts 4: 32-37. Using Property for the Church.
 W.—Acts 6: 1-7. The Daily Ministration.
 T.—Ps. 122: 1-9. Going Up to Worship.
 F.—1 Cor. 12: 4-11. Diversity of Gifts.
 S.—Eph. 4: 1-7. Worthy of Our Calling.
 S.—Eph. 4: 11-16. The Stature of the Fulness of Christ.

LESSON VIII—AUGUST 25.

SPEAKING FOR CHRIST. (May be used with Missionary applications.) Luke 12: 8-12; Acts 1: 1-8.

GOLDEN TEXT—Every one who shall confess me before men, him shall the Son of man also confess before the angels of God. Luke 12: 8.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M.—Luke 12: 1-12. Speaking for Christ.
 T.—Acts 1: 1-8. Witnesses for Christ.
 W.—James 3: 1-8. The Power of the Tongue.
 T.—James 3: 9-18. Wisdom from Above.
 F.—Matt. 25: 34-40. Showing Our Love for Jesus.
 S.—Ps. 145: 1-12. Declaring His Mighty Acts.
 S.—1 Thess. 5: 12-22. Encouraging Others.

LESSON IX—SEPTEMBER 1.

CHRISTIAN GIVING. Luke 6: 30-38; 21: 1-4.

GOLDEN TEXT—Remember the words of the Lord Jesus, that he himself said, It is more blessed to give than to receive. Acts 20: 35.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M.—Luke 6: 30-38. Christian Giving.
 T.—Luke 20: 45-21: 4. Generosity Better than Display.
 W.—2 Cor. 9: 6-15. Giving and Receiving.
 T.—1 Chron. 29: 1-5. Gifts of Wealth and Life.
 F.—Ex. 35: 20-29. Freewill Offerings.
 S.—2 Cor. 8: 7-15. The Grace of Liberality.
 S.—1 Tim. 6: 9-19. The Right Use of Wealth.

LESSON X—SEPTEMBER 8.

CONQUERING EVIL. (May be used with Temperance applications.) 1 Kings 21: 11-20; Eph. 5: 11-18.

GOLDEN TEXT—Have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather even reprove them. Eph. 5: 11.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M.—1 Kings 21: 11-20. Conquering Evil.
 T.—Eph. 5: 6-14. Darkness and Light.
 W.—Eph. 5: 15-21. Redeeming the Time.
 T.—Rom. 12: 21-13: 10. Overcoming Evil with Good.
 F.—Dan. 1: 8-20. Choosing the Right.
 S.—Ps. 139: 19-24. Search Me, O God!
 S.—1 Cor. 9: 19-27. All for the Gospel's Sake.

LESSON XI—SEPTEMBER 15.

WINNING THE WORLD TO CHRIST. (May be used with Missionary applications.) Matt. 5: 13-16; 28: 18-20; Acts 16: 9-15.

GOLDEN TEXT—Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to the whole creation. Mark 16: 15.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M.—Matt. 5: 10-16. The Salt of the Earth.
 T.—Acts 16: 6-15. Come Over and Help Us.
 W.—Neh. 1: 1-11. Nehemiah's Prayer.
 T.—Phil. 2: 5-16. The Mind that was in Christ.
 F.—John 4: 4-15. The Water of Life.
 S.—John 4: 28-42. Helping Others to Know Jesus.
 S.—Rom. 10: 8-15. Bringing Glad Tidings.

LESSON XII—SEPTEMBER 22.

FRUITS OF THE CHRISTIAN LIFE. Matt. 25: 20-23; 5: 3-10.

GOLDEN TEXT—All things are yours; and ye are Christ's; and Christ is God's. i Cor. 3: 21b, 23.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M.—Matt. 25: 14-30. Fruits of the Christian Life.
 T.—Matt. 5: 3-10. More Fruits of the Christian Life.
 W.—Ps. 1: 1-6. The Way of the Righteous.
 T.—John 16: 22-28. The Joy of the Christian.
 F.—Phil. 4: 4-9. The Peace of God.
 S.—John 15: 1-8. Much Fruit.
 S.—2 Tim. 4: 1-8. The Crown of Righteousness.

LESSON XIII—SEPTEMBER 29.

REVIEW: WHAT IT MEANS TO BE A CHRISTIAN. 1 John 3: 1-24.

GOLDEN TEXT—My little children, let us not love in word, neither with the tongue; but in deed and truth. 1 John 3: 18.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M.—1 John 3: 1-8. The Father's Love.
 T.—John 1: 35-51. Beginning the Christian Life.
 Acts 8: 26-39. Reading God's Word.
 W.—Luke 11: 1-13. Praying to God.
 Matt. 4: 18-22. Obeying God.
 T.—Luke 2: 45-52. Growing Stronger.
 Luke 10: 25-37. Helping Others.
 F.—Acts 2: 41-47. Working in the Church.
 Luke 12: 8-12. Seeking for Christ.
 S.—Luke 6: 30-38. Christian Giving.
 Eph. 5: 6-21. Conquering Evil.
 S.—Matt. 5: 13-16. Winning the World to Christ.
 Matt. 25: 14-30. Fruits of the Christian Life.

*Fourth Quarter.**Stories of the Patriarchs from Abraham to Joseph.**October—December.*

(Continuing for three months in 1919.)

LESSON I—OCTOBER 6.

ABRAM LEAVING HOME. Gen. 12: 1-9.
 GOLDEN TEXT—Be thou a blessing. Gen. 12: 2.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M.—Gen. 12: 1-9. Abram Leaving Home.
 T.—Gen. 17: 1-8. God's Covenant with Abram.
 W.—Acts 7: 1-8. God Keeps His Covenant.
 T.—Heb. 11: 1-10. Fruits of Obedient Faith.
 F.—Mark 10: 35-45. True Greatness Through Service.
 S.—Acts 13: 1-13. Ministers Called to Service.
 S.—Isa. 41: 8-16. The Blessing of Heeding the Call.

LESSON II—OCTOBER 13.

ABRAM HELPING LOT. Gen. 13: 5-11; 14: 14-16.

GOLDEN TEXT—A friend loveth at all times; And a brother is born for adversity. Prov. 17: 17.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M.—Gen. 13: 5-11; 14: 14-16. Abram Helping Lot.
 T.—Gen. 13: 12-18. Abram Rewarded for Help.
 W.—Gen. 18: 16-23. The Need of Others Revealed.
 T.—Gen. 18: 23-33. Abram Praying for Others.
 F.—Rom. 12: 9-21. Serving Others.
 S.—Matt. 15: 1-9. Devotion to Parents.
 S.—1 Tim. 5: 1-8. Providing for the Home.

LESSON III—OCTOBER 20.

ABRAHAM GIVING ISAAC TO GOD. Gen. 22: 1-14.

GOLDEN TEXT—I will give him unto Jehovah all the days of his life. 1 Sam. 1: 11.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M.—Gen. 21: 1-12. Isaac Given to Abraham.
 T.—Gen. 22: 1-14. Abraham Giving Isaac to God.
 W.—Gen. 15: 4-6; 22: 15-19. God Blessing Abraham.

T.—Matt. 10: 37-42. Giving God Our Best.
 F.—1 Sam. 1: 9-18. Hannah Prays for a Son.
 S.—1 Sam. 1: 19-28. Hannah Giving Samuel to God.
 S.—Luke 14: 25-35. Taking Up Our Cross.

LESSON IV—OCTOBER 27.

ISAAC AND REBEKAH. Gen. 24: 57-67.
 GOLDEN TEXT—Let not kindness and truth forsake thee: So shalt thou find favor and good understanding In the sight of God and man. Prov. 3: 3, 4.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M.—Gen. 24: 57-67. Isaac and Rebekah.
 T.—Gen. 2: 18-24. Institution of Marriage.
 W.—Eph. 5: 22-33. Duty of Husbands and Wives.
 T.—1 Cor. 7: 10-17. Divine Regulation of Marriage.
 F.—Matt. 19: 3-9. Christ and Divorce.
 S.—John 4: 5-19. Jesus and the Samaritan Woman.
 S.—Prov. 31: 10-31. Noble Womanhood.

LESSON V—NOVEMBER 3.

APPETITE AND GREED. (World's Temperance Sunday.) Gen. 25: 27-34.

GOLDEN TEXT—Every man that striveth in the games exerciseth self-control in all things. Now they do it to receive a corruptible crown; but we an incorruptible. 1 Cor. 9: 25.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M.—Gen. 25: 27-34. Appetite and Greed.
 T.—Rom. 14: 13-23. Appetite and Doubtful Things.
 W.—1 Cor. 8: 1-13. Appetite and Christian Liberty.
 T.—1 Cor. 10: 23-33. Appetite and Duty to Others.
 F.—Heb. 12: 14-17. Appetite and Chastisement.
 S.—Num. 11: 4-13. Appetite and Murmuring Israel.
 S.—Ps. 78: 29-40. Appetite and Disobedient Israel.

LESSON VI—NOVEMBER 10.

JACOB DECEIVES HIS FATHER. Gen. 27: 18-29.

GOLDEN TEXT—Speak ye truth each one with his neighbor. Eph. 4: 25.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M.—Gen. 27: 18-29. Jacob Deceives His Father.
 T.—Gen. 27: 1-10. Jacob Taught to Deceive.
 W.—Gen. 27: 11-17. Jacob Prepares to Deceive.
 T.—Gen. 27: 30-45. Esau Weeps Over His Brother's Deception.
 F.—Gen. 37: 29-36. Jacob Suffering for Deception.
 S.—Acts 5: 1-11. Punishment for Deception.
 S.—Eph. 4: 20-32. Christianity and Truth.

LESSON VII—NOVEMBER 17.

JACOB FLEEING FROM HIS ANGRY BROTHER. Gen. 28: 10-22.

GOLDEN TEXT—He hath not dealt with us after our sins, Nor rewarded us after our iniquities Ps. 103: 10.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M.—Gen. 28: 10-22. Jacob Fleeing from His Angry Brother.
 T.—Gen. 27: 46-28: 9. Jacob Blessed Before Fleeing.
 W.—Gen. 29: 1-20. Jacob's Flight to Haran.
 T.—Ex. 2: 11-22. Moses Fleeing from Danger.
 F.—Jonah 1: 1-17. Jonah Fleeing from God.
 S.—Ps. 139: 1-12. The All-Seeing Providence.
 S.—Ps. 139: 14-24. God's Infinite Mercies.

LESSON VIII—NOVEMBER 24.

JACOB WINS ESAU. Gen. 33: 1-11.
 GOLDEN TEXT—A soft answer turneth away wrath. Prov. 15: 1.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M.—Gen. 33: 1-11. Jacob Wins Esau.
 T.—Gen. 32: 3-12. Jacob Fears Esau.
 W.—Gen. 32: 13-23. Jacob Sends Presents to Esau.
 T.—Gen. 32: 24-32. Jacob Wrestles with the Angel.
 F.—Matt. 18: 15-22. Dealing with an Offended Brother.
 S.—Matt. 18: 23-35. The Unmerciful Servant.
 S.—Luke 6: 27-38. How to Win Our Enemies.

LESSON IX—DECEMBER 1.

JOSEPH SOLD BY HIS BROTHERS. Gen. 37: 18-28.
 GOLDEN TEXT—Hatred stirreth up strifes; But love covereth all transgressions. Prov. 10: 12.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M.—Gen. 37: 18-28. Joseph Sold by His Brothers.
 T.—Gen. 37: 1-8. Joseph Hated by His Brothers.
 W.—Gen. 37: 9-17. Joseph Visits His Brothers in the Field.
 T.—Col. 3: 18-24: 1. Avoiding Strife.
 F.—Ps. 105: 1-22. God's Providence with Joseph.
 S.—Eph. 6: 1-9. Duties of Children to Parents.
 S.—1 Cor. 13: 1-13. Unfailing Love.

LESSON X—DECEMBER 8.

JOSEPH MADE RULER OF EGYPT. Gen. 41: 33-44.
 GOLDEN TEXT—He that is faithful in a very little is faithful also in much. Luke 16: 10.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M.—Gen. 41: 33-44. Joseph Made Ruler of Egypt.
 T.—Gen. 41: 1-13. Joseph's Wisdom Revealed.
 W.—Gen. 41: 14-24. Joseph Called to the Court.
 T.—Gen. 41: 25-32. Joseph Interprets Dreams.

F.—Matt. 25: 14-30. The Parable of the Talents.
 S.—Luke 19: 11-27. The Parable of the Pounds.
 S.—Neh. 5: 1-13. A Righteous Ruler.

LESSON XI—DECEMBER 15.

JOSEPH FORGIVES HIS BROTHERS. Gen. 45: 1-15.
 GOLDEN TEXT—If ye forgive men their trespasses, your heavenly Father will also forgive you. Matt. 6: 14.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M.—Gen. 45: 1-15. Joseph Forgives His Brothers.
 T.—Gen. 43: 15-25. Joseph Entertains His Brothers.
 W.—Gen. 43: 26-34. Joseph Feasts His Brothers.
 T.—Gen. 44: 1-13. Joseph Tests His Brothers.
 F.—Matt. 6: 5-15. Forgiving Our Brethren.
 S.—Col. 3: 5-17. A Forgiving Spirit.
 S.—Luke 17: 1-10. Forgiving One Another.

LESSON XII—DECEMBER 22.

THE BIRTH OF JESUS (Christmas Lesson). Luke 2: 8-20.
 GOLDEN TEXT—There is born to you this day in the city of David a Saviour, who is Christ the Lord. Luke 2: 11.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M.—Isa. 9: 2-7. The Promise of a Savior.
 T.—Luke 2: 1-7. The Birth of the Savior.
 W.—Luke 2: 8-20. The Visit of the Shepherds.
 T.—Luke 2: 25-35. The Song of Simeon.
 F.—Matt. 2: 1-12. The Visit of the Wise Men.
 S.—Luke 3: 39-52. The Home at Nazareth.
 S.—John 1: 1-5. Jesus the Son of God.

LESSON XIII—DECEMBER 29.

REVIEW: FAITH'S VICTORIES. Heb. 11: 8-22.
 GOLDEN TEXT—This is the victory that hath overcome the world, even our faith. 1 John 5: 4.

DAILY BIBLE READINGS.

M.—Heb. 11: 8-22. Faith's Victories.
 T.—Gen. 12: 1-9. Abram Leaving Home.
 Gen. 13: 5-11; 14: 14-16. Abram Helping Lot.
 W.—Gen. 22: 1-14. Abraham Giving Isaac to God.
 Gen. 24: Isaac and Rebekah.
 T.—Gen. 25: 27-34. Appetite and Greed.
 Gen. 27: 18-29. Jacob Deceives His Father.
 F.—Gen. 28: 10-22. Jacob Fleeing from His Angry Brother.
 Gen. 33: 1-11. Jacob Wins Esau.
 S.—Gen. 37: 18-28. Joseph Sold by His Brothers.
 Gen. 41: 33-44. Joseph Made Ruler of Egypt.
 S.—Gen. 45: 1-15. Joseph Forgives His Brothers.
 Gen. 47: 1-12. Joseph Cares for His Kindred.
 Or, Luke 2: 8-20. The Birth of Jesus.

HOME CIRCLE

THE CHILDREN'S COMIN' HOME.

BY JOSEPH C. LINCOLN.

*The whole farm sort of spreads itself in one tremendous grin,
 The old house somehow looks as bright as if 'twas new agin;
 And Towser's barkin' round the place as frisky as a pup,
 And Dexter has to work to keep his heels from kickin' up;
 Even the old red cow has got some ginger in her "Moo,"
 And mother's singin' at her work the way she used to do;
 My head's as light as when it had more thatch upon the dome—
 And why? Why, it's Thanksgivin' Day; the children's comin' home.*

*They're comin' home! They're comin' home! They're comin' back today
 To make the old place like it was afore they went away;
 And Dan'll leave his Boston store and Ned'll leave his stocks,
 And John'll stop a-drawin' plans for buildin' city blocks,
 And Mary'll leave her New York house, with all it's high-toned stuff,
 And come down here and say it's home and plenty good enough.
 And there'll be boys and girls around jest like there used to be
 To make it real Thanksgivin' Day for mother and for me.*

*Thanksgivin' Day! Poke up the fires and make the ovens hum;
 The turkeys, roastin' in the pans, are sputt'rin' "Have they come?"
 The puddin's knockin' at the lid and bubblin' "Are they here?"
 The mince pies wave their flags of steam; the kettle leads a cheer.
 The rheumatiz is all forgot; dyspepsy's out of sight;
 I'm going to eat from soup to nuts, and sing a song tonight;
 And "blind man's buff" is jest my size, and "stage coach" suits me prime:
 The children's comin' home today! Git out, old Father Time!*

*The little feet that we shall hear trot up and down the stair,
 To us'll seem the very same that used to patter there;
 The little folks a-runnin' round and laffin' in their play
 Won't seem Dan's boy and Mary's girl, but simply Dan and May.
 And we'll forgit that winter's come with all its snow and cold,
 Forgit the next week's lonesomeness, forgit we're gittin' old,
 And jest be young as when our heads weren't nigh so white as foam;
 Thank God for Thanksgivin' Day! The children's comin' home. —Ex.*

MR. DILMAN'S HOSPITALITY.

BY HILDA RICHMOND.

"If only Jonas would let me know when he intends to bring strangers in to dinner I'd be so much better off!" sighed Mrs. Dilman hastily fishing out the can opener from the midst of the small tools in the table drawer and hurrying the lid off a can of baked beans. "Maria, will you run to the store closet and bring out some of the fruit cake and honey and preserved pears? Yes, and you might bring that little stone jar in the middle of the lower shelf. There isn't enough meat for two extra men."

Mr. Dilman's sister did as she was asked, but when she assisted in rearranging the table and digging out the fried-down sausage she expressed herself vigorously on the subject of such hospitality. "I declare to you, Anna, if I'd stand such a thing. It's all foolishness this trying to keep up to such a standard. It wouldn't take me very long to reform Jonas I can tell you. I'd like to see my John bring in two strange men at the eleventh hour for dinner. You are too easy for words."

"It's such a burden," said Mrs. Dilman. "I have to have my emergency shelf loaded down all the time. Jonas knew that he meant to ask them, and it would have been a small thing for him to send one of the men to the house to tell me. I didn't see their automobile in the barnyard till I went out just now for celery and saw them coming."

"Dinner ready?" asked the man of the house, looking in at the kitchen door. "I wish you'd hurry it all you can, Anna, for Mr. Sprague and Mr. Enders have to catch the 1:30 train at Bush Creek. Don't go to any extras, as I have so

often told you. We always have enough to eat and there's no use fretting. True hospitality forbids the worry and scurry women think necessary if a chance guest appears."

Mrs. Curtis opened her mouth to say something vigorous on the subject of true hospitality, but her brother was back in the sitting room leading his guests to the table. Five minutes later Mr. Dilman was serving a smoking hot, good country dinner, and he beamed at his family and his guests over the nicely-brownied sausage, mashed potato, creamed turnips and other common articles of food found on the table of a prosperous farmer.

"It didn't take much coaxing from your husband to induce us to stay for dinner, Mrs. Dilman," said Mr. Sprague, easily. "The fame of your good cooking has gone all over this county. I never tasted better sausage. Did you say you put it down in drippings? I must ask you for your recipe. We are all especially fond of country sausage."

"Yes," chimed in the other guest, "at many farmhouses we would have been afraid to stop. The ladies think they must go to so much extra work that one feels like an intruder and a nuisance. Mr. Dilman assured us that he had you so trained that you never made any fuss over strangers, so we were glad to come in."

"It took lots of work to convince Anna that she ought to give chance guests just what we happen to have on hand, but in time I succeeded," said the host, beaming with pride. "At first she wanted to change the tablecloth and get out the best dishes and cook a great deal of extra food, but now she sees things my way and everything is easier for her. To my thinking it makes a guest uncomfortable when he thinks he has made

a commotion or extra work in the household."

Mrs. Dilman smiled a rather tired smile, but Mrs. Curtis sat like a graven image. The two men once more expressed their pleasure at finding such a sane and excellent country housekeeper, and openly wished their own wives were there to witness what real hospitality was like. After a leisurely meal the men drifted to the barn to discuss stock and the ladies disposed of the small amount of meat that had been set aside at the approach of the guests, the simple little pudding that could not be served because there was not enough of it, and all the extra utensils and cans that had figured in the preparation of the meal. Jonas Dilman was a "good provider" and his wife could and did order what she pleased in the way of supplies.

"Why don't you teach Jonas a lesson, Anna?" demanded Mrs. Curtis. "If he is my own brother, and a twin at that, he needs to be taught that you are not made of patience."

"I don't know how," said Mrs. Dilman helplessly. "And if I did know what to do, it wouldn't have any effect on Jonas. Jonas is a good man but he—"

"Of course he's a good man, but the trouble lies with his easy-going wife. If you don't know how and think it wouldn't do any good to try a lesson on Jonas, you just bundle up and go off on that visit I've been trying to persuade you to make, and I'll give the gentleman a dose of his own medicine."

It took a great deal of persuasion to get Mrs. Dilman out of the house but finally she went, and her sister-in-law at once set about the work of reformation, for she knew home-loving Mrs. Dilman would soon be back. The second day she was mis-

tress of the big farmhouse her opportunity came and the unsuspecting Mr. Dilman at once fell into the trap.

"Maria, how are you off for dinner?" asked the man of the house, appearing at the kitchen. "I've invited in two men and we want dinner right away. They are candidates for county offices and it's getting near election time, so they'll appreciate it if you hustle the dinner on the table."

"Why, I don't know, Jonas," she said, doubtfully. "You see there were so many little things to pick up after Anna left that I—"

"Just give them what you have," said the gentleman, loftily. "That is the way we always do. Don't go to a bit of bother."

But once the diminutive piece of ham, the scanty vegetables and the small bowl of gravy were before him, the master of the house felt a little uneasy. The guests were hearty eaters and it was a keen fall day, so appetites were in no need of a relish to begin with. Mr. Dilman forgot to answer a political question in mentally figuring how to cut the ham so it would go round, and he was absent-minded during the meal, trying to make a great show of eating with an almost empty plate.

"I'm afraid we've put you to a great deal of trouble, Mrs. Curtis," said one of the men, as soon as he was introduced to the temporary mistress of the house. "We could have run in to town for a lunch, but Mr. Dilman insisted that we should stay with him."

"Not a bit of trouble!" said Mrs. Curtis, heartily. "Jonas always says that he is sure his friends enjoy even ordinary fare, and we never go to anything extra unless we are notified—at least, that is what Jonas tells me. I haven't been here very

long, and Mrs. Dilman is away for a little visit."

"The right way!" said the guest, with approval. "There are many places where I would be afraid to stop for a meal without plenty of warning. Most ladies are quite put out at chance guests. My own wife always insists that she must have notice, though I tell her it is foolishness."

"Jonas says if we have nothing prepared except bread and butter it is all right for chance guests," said Mrs. Curtis, sweetly. "It isn't every man who feels that way, though."

Mr. Dilman longed to shake Mrs. Curtis as she kept the bread and butter moving round the table in a way that almost made him dizzy, but he was forced to admit that each time the bread and butter went round the men helped themselves. There really was little else to eat, and like their host they were devouring great quantities of bread to hide the fact that their plates were almost empty. The host was extremely thankful when the tiny portions of pudding had been slowly nibbled and they could leave the house.

That night he ventured to give his sister a hint. "I'll kill several young chickens for you, Maria," he said, carelessly. "I'm kind of chicken hungry. Be sure to have plenty of gravy and other fixings."

"Two chickens for you and me! Are you crazy, Jonas Dilman? One will be a great plenty."

"I wanted some cold for supper," said the gentleman, with great diplomacy.

"Oh, well, in that case you'd better get two. Be sure to get tender, plump ones."

Mr. Dilman knew very well that on the next day three wool buyers would be out to examine his stored crop of wool and that they would

surely stay for dinner, but it was against his principles to give warning of approaching events. "If I'd tell Maria she'd go straight and tell Anna," he said to himself, as he went out to get the nicest young chickens he could find. "I've worked hard enough to persuade Anna that putting a few extra plates on the table is all that there need be to unexpected guests, so I'm not going to spoil my own game this time."

The next day the three men duly appeared and Mr. Dilman smiled to himself as he led them in triumph into the comfortable sitting room. He could smell the chicken cooking and the savory odors of apple pie.

"Dinner ready?" he said, carelessly, as he opened the kitchen door. "I brought three gentlemen in to dinner, Maria."

"All right!" said Mrs. Curtis. "Cousin Hannah and her three children dropped in a few minutes ago and Mrs. Tanner and her sister are spending the day with me. They are putting extra plates on the table now. It was quite sudden, but the more the merrier."

"But the fewer the better cheer!" quoted Mr. Dilman under his breath.

True to his old-fashioned bringing up, Mr. Dilman helped the ladies to the best pieces and the men guests next, wondering inwardly what in the world Maria could have done to the pieces to make them look so small. Mrs. Curtis had taken care to cook the chicken until it was well shriveled, and then had put on Mrs. Dilman's largest dinner plates to help out her scheme. The small piece of chicken, the tiny mound of mashed potato, the piece of sweet potato, and the pat of creamed turnip looked lonely on the shining white surface, but there was no help for it. There were huge bowls of

gravy more like starch than anything else because thinned out at the last moment, and bread and butter went round and round as it had the day before. Mr. Dilman made a great show of eating the neck of the chicken and a big piece of bread covered with the starchy gravy, but he was glad when the meal was over. Mrs. Curtis had cut each pie in six pieces so there would be enough to go around, and the tiny slivers on the big pie plates nearly set Mr. Dilman frantic. He was hungry as a wolf from the unsatisfying dinner, but there was no relief, as the ladies announced that they meant to spend the afternoon and maybe stay for supper.

"It is such a comfort to have one house to go to where people are not put out if you don't send word," said Mrs. Slocum, helping herself to the only decent piece of chicken on the plate when the host passed the skinny looking pieces. "Cousin Jonas always urges us to drop in at any time and we like to do it. What did you say, sonny? Another piece of chicken? Certainly!"

"Cousin Jonas, I'll thank you for some more of the potatoes," said Mrs. Slocum's daughter. "And more turnip, please. Auntie, you do know how to cream turnips to perfection."

Mr. Dilman had been hoping the men could have a second helping of something and that he could perhaps find something for himself in the scanty dinner, but when the dishes were passed first to the ladies they blandly cleaned them up except the small portion always "left for manners," and there was nothing to do but end the unfortunate meal.

That night Mr. Dilman tried another tack. "Maria," he remarked carelessly, "if we ever have company unexpectedly again, I believe Anna has some things she calls her

emergency supplies. She opens a can of something and pieces out her dinner with that. Really, I am afraid those men went away hungry today."

"Do you think so?" asked Mrs. Curtis in astonishment. "Why, I had piles of good bread and plenty of fresh butter. If they went away hungry it's their own fault. Why didn't you say something and I'd have cut more bread. Maybe they thought we hadn't enough, and I'm sure we had just baked before Anna left—a good big baking."

Mr. Dilman gave up the argument and hurried to the barn for three large chickens, explaining when he came to the house with them all dressed that they might come in handy, and as the weather was cool they would keep if not needed. He felt sure that fate would send a chance caller to the farm and he wanted one substantial meal.

Next day two more wool buyers put in an appearance early and Mr. Dilman made a lame excuse to go to the house for a bandage for a scratch on a horse that was of no consequence. Quite carelessly he remarked that he was again bothered with wool buyers, but if his twin took that to mean that they would stay to dinner she made no sign. The instant he left the house she was quite busy with the telephone and when he returned later to see what preparations were being made, he was gratified to see a large display of chicken frying in the kitchen.

"Such a lucky thing you killed three chickens, Jonas," was her greeting. "The ladies of the church just called up and said they would stop here at 3:30 for a fried chicken for the social. I had forgotten all about it. We can eat what we want for dinner and send what is left."

"If we should eat the best pieces for dinner don't send the rest,

Maria. I'll kill and dress a couple of extra ones for the church or I'll give money instead. They are always more anxious for cash than chicken, as chickens are plentiful and cash is not. Don't worry if the best pieces go at dinner."

But just before dinner time who should drive up but Cousin John Phelps and an auto load of relatives. Mr. Dilman looked about distracted as he led the wool buyers to the house, but his sister reassured him in an aside not heard in the midst of the merry din.

"I raided the emergency shelf," she whispered. "Don't worry, Jonas!"

And she certainly had. Mr. Dilman could have gnashed his teeth as he looked at the array before him. There was a huge platter of chicken in the middle, but not enough to go around more than once, he quickly estimated, and around it grouped a hodge-podge of eatables the like of which his table had never seen. A small mound of salmon elbowed a heap of tinned sardines, while two little jars of dried beef held the places of honor at each end of the platter. A little dish of tinned beans, another of peas, a dab of spaghetti, a little plate of pickled tongue, a casserole half full of hastily warmed succotash, and some potted ham and veal that plainly showed they had just been dumped out of the tin cans completed the startling layout except the dishes of potatoes, white and sweet. It was almost impossible for him to serve at all, but when he got through he was forced to clear up every plate and depend chiefly on starch gravy and bread for his own dinner. Never had he seen such a lively crowd, but it was difficult for him to say yes and no at proper intervals to keep up appearances. The dessert was still more wonderful, and he was so

provoked that he simply started the fruit cake, the peaches, the pears, the cookies, the tiny pieces of pie, the sweet crackers and all the other "trash," as he mentally termed it, on a dizzy whirl round the table, letting the guests pick out what they wanted. Then with the empty plates and dishes before him he sat in grim silence while they ate and talked and laughed.

"Maria, haven't we a clean table-cloth?" he said, the instant he was alone with his sister. "I was so ashamed today I didn't know what to do. And I'm as hungry as a wolf."

"No, there are no more clean tablecloths," said his twin, firmly. "I will not slave over the washtub as Anna does. Sometimes that poor girl has six and seven long tablecloths in the wash, to say nothing of napkins. If people drop in on me they'll have to take what I give them. True hospitality demands that—"

"Maria Curtis! You've quoted true hospitality to me till I'm sick of the words. I'm half inclined to suspect that you're putting up a job on me. I thought today that you planned that horrible dinner to bring me to my senses."

"Horrible!" said Mrs. Curtis, putting her handkerchief to her eyes. "After I tried so hard and—"

"You aren't crying, Maria," said Mr. Dilman, bursting into a hearty laugh. "I know your tricks. Come now. Cook me a decent meal and I'll promise not to bring in unexpected guests again. I've been thinking for the past day or two that you were trying one of your old tricks on me. You always were the smartest girl in the whole neighborhood and I guess you haven't lost any of your skill. Anna never said anything, so—"

"Yes, she did," contradicted his sister, "but you never paid any attention to her. I'll write Anna that she may come home. She's been homesick, but I wouldn't let her come till you were cured. And now what shall I give you, potted ham or dried beef?"

"Neither. I've changed my mind, Maria. I'm going after Anna myself and we'll be home for a rousing good supper tonight. We won't drop in at all, but will be here sure at 6:30. I want to tell her I've turned over a new leaf and henceforth the agents and the politicians and the wool buyers and all the rest can get their meals elsewhere. And you don't need to mind telephoning any of the relatives to come in to help us celebrate. I'll shorten the table before it's time to catch the train, and I know you can find a clean cloth then. Don't work too hard, but get us a decent supper. I'm starved and I deserve it. But I'll promise never to let it happen again."—*Zion's Herald*.

EVERY MAN'S HOME.

*Every man's home is the best old home,
And every man's wife the sweetest;
Every man's child is the best little child,
The best behaved and the neatest.
Every man's baby is better than all
The babies that ever were born—
And just so it's babies and wives
and homes,
Why, let them all blow their horn!*

*Every man's wife makes the finest preserves,
And every man's wife bakes bread
That beats all the bread that ever
was made
From Hatteras to Stony Head.
Every man's home is the place to see*

*The best housekeeper on earth—
And just so it's bread and preserves
and home,
Let 'em keep on with their mirth!*

*When every man thinks that his own home's best,
And his own wife's sweetest, why,
then
We'll swing back into the golden dream
Of a heaven on earth again.
And isn't it beautiful, fine and sweet,
That faith of a man in his child,
And his wife and his home and his simple life
That he boasts of undefiled!*

*When every man's home is the sweetest place
On earth for a man to be;
When every man's wife is the sweetest wife
In all the world to see;
When every man's child is the dearest child
That ever drew breath—ah, then,
We shall have better children and women and homes,
And nobler and better men!*

—*Baltimore Sun.*

THE SINGING WIFE.

BY WALT MASON.

My wife is singing as she works, of orange bloom and lovers' knots, while cleaning knives and forks and dirks, and scouring sundry pans and pots. The wives of rich men journey by, she sees them from the kitchen stoop; their gorgeous raiment stuns the eye, but Sarah doesn't care a whoop. I cannot load her down with furs, I cannot buy her precious stones, no shining limousine is hers—we have to save the hard earned bones. And in her no suspicion lurks that I'm a frost,

a false alarm; my wife is singing as she works; she wouldn't trade me for a farm. I cannot cut a swath that's wide, I am not built to cut much ice; each day some comfort is denied, because I haven't got the price. You doubtless think it sorely irks the frau to see the rich go by; my wife is singing as she works—could there be goodlier reply? Though many times my boat has sailed, to bring no more than ballast back, I cannot think that I have failed, while she is singing in the shack. You never could convince my wife that I'm a ten-cent ne'er-do-well; she sings, and singing cheers my life; you really ought to hear her yell.—*Cleveland Leader.*

BRIEF POINTS OF BUSINESS LAW.

Ignorance of the law excuses no one.

The act of one partner binds all the others.

A contract made on Sunday is void.

A principal is liable for the acts of his agents.

An agent is liable to his principal for errors.

A receipt for money is not legally conclusive.

A signature made with a lead pencil is good in law.

Each partner is liable for the whole amount of the debts of his firm.

A partial payment of an outlawed debt revives the obligation.

Notes obtained by fraud, or made by an intoxicated person, are not collectible.

If no time of payment is specified in a note it is payable on demand.

A contract made with a minor cannot be enforced. A note made with a minor is voidable.

A note which does not state upon

its face that it bears interest will bear interest after maturity.

An agreement without consideration, expressed or implied, is void.

An indorser may avoid liability by writing "without recourse" under his signature.

Don't accept a note until you are certain that it is dated correctly; specifies the amount of money to be paid; includes the words "or order" after the name of the payee, if it is intended to make the note negotiable; state a place where payment is to be made; state the note is "for value received"; and is signed by the maker or his duly authorized representative.

Don't accept a deed to property until all the following conditions are complied with: 1. It must be signed, sealed and witnessed. 2. Interlineations should be mentioned in the certificate of acknowledgment. 3. All partners must join in a deed from a partnership. 4. A deed from a corporation should bear the corporate seal and be signed by officers designated in the resolution of the directors authorizing it. 5. A deed from a married woman should be joined in by her husband. 6. A deed from an executor should recite his power of sale. 7. The consideration must be expressed. In some States a deed from a married man must be joined in by his wife. See that a deed is recorded without unnecessary delay.

A mortgage is a conveyance of property to secure payment of a debt. When the debt is paid the mortgage becomes void. In real estate mortgages the person giving the mortgage retains possession of the property, receives all profits and pays all expenses. A mortgage, like a deed, must be acknowledged before a proper public officer, and recorded in the office of the county clerk, recorder or whatever officer's

duty it is to record such instruments. Mortgages must contain a redemption clause and be signed and sealed. The time when the debt becomes due must be plainly stated and the property conveyed clearly described, located and scheduled. A foreclosure is a statement that the property is forfeited and must be sold.—*Presbyterian Journal*.

ABOUT INTERESTING PEOPLE.

STORIES OF LORENZO DOW.

Lorenzo Dow, the eccentric preacher, traveled about preaching at appointments made by himself. Of the stories told about him, the two best known are his finding his lost ax and his discovering the pickpocket by means of the rooster and the dinner pot.

The story of his finding the stolen ax is retold in the *Epworth Herald*. It was in Maryland. As he rode up to one of his appointments, a poor man met him, and with a rueful face informed him that some one had stolen his ax, and begged that he would be good enough to tell him where it was.

Dow assured him that he had no power of knowing such things; but he would not be put off; he was sure the preacher could find his ax if he would. At length, moved by his entreaties, Dow promised to do the best he could for him.

"Do you suspect any one of stealing it?" asked Dow.

"Yes," replied the man; "I think I know the person, but can not be certain."

"Will he be at the meeting?"

"Yes, sir, he is sure to be there."

Dow said no more, but picking up a good-sized stone took it with him into the pulpit and placed it on the desk in full view of the congregation. Of course the people were sad-

ly puzzled to know the meaning of this.

After closing his sermon, he took up the stone and said to the audience: "Some one has stolen an ax belonging to Mr. A—, a poor man. The thief is here—he is before me now, and I intend, after turning around three times, to hit him on the head with this stone." He then turned slowly around twice; the third time he turned with great force, as if he intended to hurl the stone into the midst of the congregation. Instantly a man dodged his head behind the pew.

"Now," said Dow, "I will expose you no further; but if you don't leave that ax tonight where you got it, I will publish you tomorrow." The ax was promptly returned.

After a long and tiresome journey, he stopped about nightfall at the door of a country tavern in western Virginia. He retired to his apartment, but was much disturbed by a party of revelers who sat at their cups and cards until a late hour.

Near midnight one of the company discovered that he had lost his pocketbook, and a search was proposed. The landlord here remarked that Lorenzo Dow was in the house, and that if the money had been lost there, he could certainly find it.

The suggestion was adopted at once, and Dow was aroused and requested to find the rogue. As he entered the room he glanced searchingly around, but could see no signs of guilt on any face. The loser was in great trouble and begged Dow to find his money.

"Have any left the room since you lost your money?" inquired Dow.

"None—none!" replied the man.

"Then," said Dow, turning to the landlady, "go and bring me your large dinner pot."

This excited no little astonishment; but as they accorded to him supernatural powers, the order was promptly obeyed, and the pot placed in the center of the room.

"Now," said Dow, "go and bring the old chicken-cock from the roost."

The amazement grew apace. However, the old rooster was brought in, placed in the pot and securely covered.

"Let the doors be fastened, and all lights put out," said Dow. This was done.

"Now," said he, "every person in the room must rub his hand hard against the pot, and when the guilty hand touches, the cock will crow."

All then came forward and rubbed, or pretended to rub against the pot, but the cock did not crow.

"Let the candles be now lighted; there is no guilty person here. If the man ever had any money, he must have left it in some other place," said Dow.

"But stop," he exclaimed suddenly, "let us now examine the hands." This was, of course, the main point in the whole affair. It was found that one man had not rubbed against the pot. "There," said Dow, pointing to the man with clean hands—"there is the man who picked your pocket." The thief at once confessed and gave up the money.—*Watchword*.

THE COMMON BLESSINGS.

A touching story tells of a young mother with her pretty baby in her arms, showing the tiny stranger, who had known but a few weeks of earth, to a little group of friends. They exclaimed over the baby and praised the rose-leaf skin, the rounded limbs, and the deep-blue eyes. Only the old family physician said nothing, but watched the baby

closely and gravely. Then he asked to take the baby, and holding it in his arms he looked at it intently.

"Will you bring me a lighted candle?" he asked the father, but something in his tone and face frightened the mother, and she reached out her hands as if to snatch the child from him.

"No, no, there is nothing wrong with my baby!" she cried.

"I only fear, my dear, and for all our sakes we must be sure as soon as possible," answered the physician, gently but firmly, and the mother yielded. The light was moved up and down before the little face, but the eyes gazed at it unblinkingly—they did not see. Perfect as they were in outward form and appearance, some part of the delicate inner mechanism was wrong; they never would see.

Did you ever think what marvelous organs they are, those yes of yours, and what sight means to you in the way of pleasure and safety? They give you the world in all its beauty of mountain, plain, and river. The grass at your feet, the flowers, the faces of those whom you love, the wisdom of the printed page, and the far-off glory of the heavens are yours through your eyes. Only the old family physician said that you glance from your book to the sky without a thought of the change required in the wonderful instrument God has given you. Light, color, the knowledge of the world you live in come to you naturally through your vision. In these later days surgical skill has done much to restore sight to eyes that have been blinded by accident or disease, and science has discovered many ways of educating and aiding those who never will see, but the great majority of human beings come and go about their daily work and pleasure with little thought for

the great blessing that always has been theirs.

It is well worth while to stop sometimes and think of this marvelous house, the body, which God has given us to live in—how wonderful and perfect are all its appointments. We call these things, our senses and our healthful bodies, “common blessings,” but when we consider all they mean to us of power and happiness, we cannot help feeling grateful to the goodness that has made them common. And surely they bring with them both duty and responsibility. They are intrusted to our reverent care, and are intended for only rightful use.—*Queens' Gardens.*

THE GREAT MEN HAD TO LAUGH!

I have accidentally run across a few little stories of some of our great men and their friends. By “great men” I do not mean you to begin thinking of all the men you have known who are six or seven feet tall, as did the little boy who asked his father: “How great was Alexander, Pa?” imagining that Alexander, the Great, was a sort of giant; but men who have done great things and written great works, that everybody has read about and that your great, great grandchildren will read about after you. Nearly all great people have a strong sense of humor—you will find that out one way or another. It is, I think, because they are broad-minded, for you will notice that the larger mind a person has, the easier he is, as a rule, to see the funny side of everything. You see everybody’s mind needs relaxation, and the greater the problems you have to reason out, the more you need a good laugh, which always relaxes your mind. You could not go on adding sums in

arithmetic all day without stopping. You would soon grow so tired that you could not think. But, supposing that you were allowed to stop for ten minutes, every hour, and listen to some extremely funny stories—stories that made you laugh as heartily as you could—you would find that you could go back to the problems with very good grace. That is because your mind would be relaxed after each laugh. The great men, no matter how serious their work, realized the necessity of some humor, and a few of their outbursts have been recorded. It is a pity that more could not have been.

Tennyson, the great poet, whose books I hope you will sometime read, was once stalled at a little country station with a heavy parcel of books. His carriage had somehow failed to meet him, and when one of the neighbors offered him a “lift” he was glad to accept. The “lift” was a small pony and cart, with two heavy men, and the load of books to draw. Tennyson, who, like all great men, was kind-hearted, said that the load was too much for the pony, and suggested that going up the steep hills, he walk with the driver, in front. This they did, but after going some distance they found that the books had dropped out along the road somewhere. The pony’s owner asked Tennyson to stand at the pony’s head, while he went back after the books (I think, myself, that knowing the pony as he doubtless did, this was a bit wicked of him). When he returned, the pony was very quiet, and the driver wondered, for pony disliked strangers. You can imagine his surprise when he found that Tennyson had kept the animal quiet by holding a watch close to its ear! Who would have thought of this but a genius?

Eugene Field, who wrote “Little Boy Blue,” “Little Blue Pigeon,”

"Wynken, Blynken and Nod," and many others, had a strong sense of humor. He was very neighborly, and loved to run back and forth to and from his friends' houses, at very odd times of the day and night. Sometimes he would go out in his old carpet slippers to visit, because he had thought of something he wanted to say right away. Field never cared to be especially invited anywhere—he would much rather just "drop in." At one time he was staying in a town where the people were unusually rigid and strict, and on a particular Sunday night he called on a friend who lived across the street from a Theological Seminary. All of the Seminary people were "straight-laced," and Field knew it, so he thought he would shock them. Just as he was leaving his friend's house he called out, loudly: "No, Charles Henry, I shall never play poker again with you on Sunday night!" It so happened that Charles Henry was called a model man, and it is certain that he had never played poker on Sunday or on any other night! This was Field's little joke.

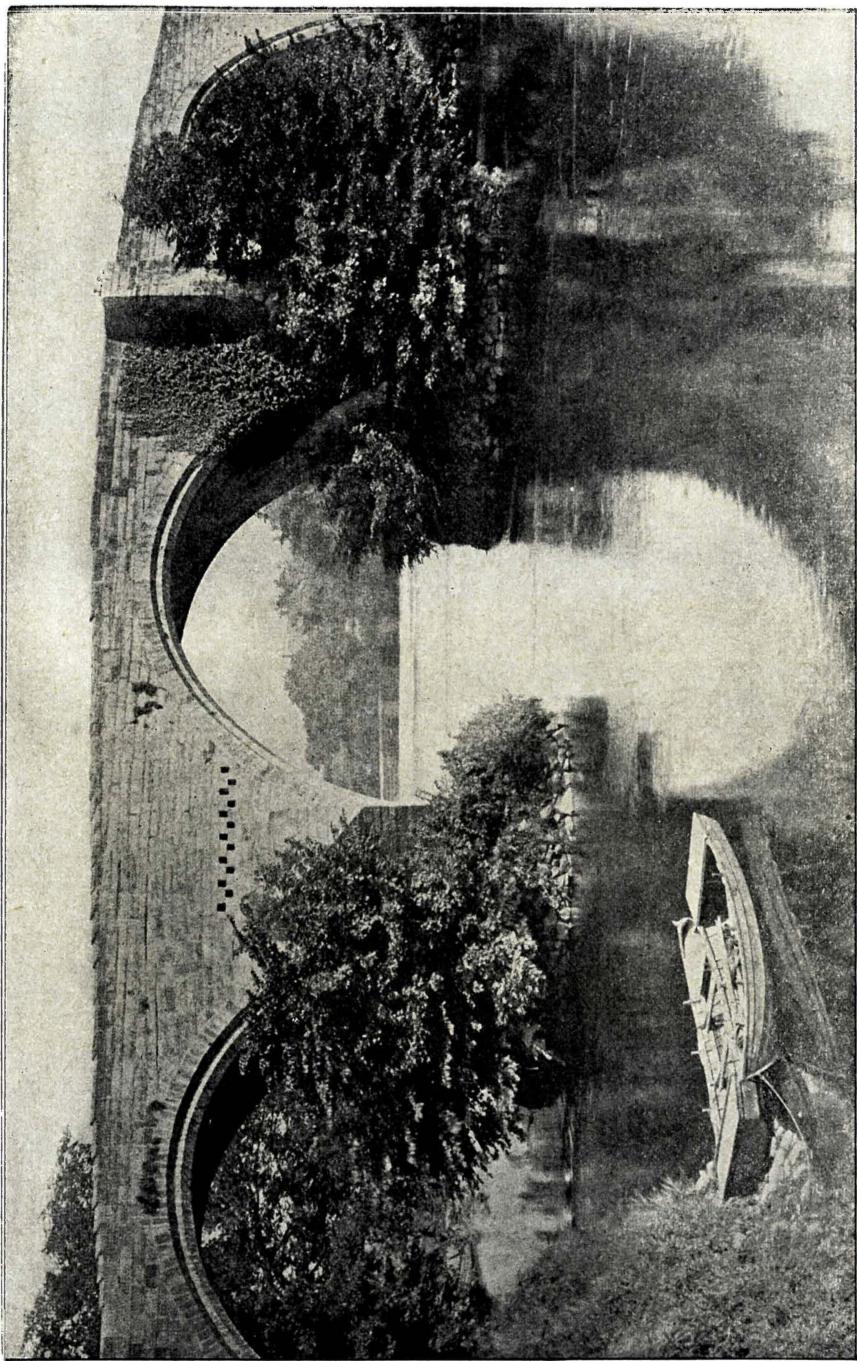
Robert Louis Stevenson, who is best known to children through his "Child's Garden of Verses," was always fond of animals, and very kind to them, and one time he made a very neat, little retort to a man who was beating his dog. When Stevenson interfered, the man asked gruffly, "Well, what business is it of yours? He ain't *your* dog." "No, but he's *God's* dog," Stevenson declared stoutly, "and I'm here to protect him!" And he did.

Artemus Ward, the great humorist, was a humorist when he was a boy. One night Artemus came home late, in a heavy snowstorm. When he reached the windows of his brother Cyrus' room he began throwing snowballs at them, and

shouted to him to come down quickly. Soon Cyrus appeared, shivering in his nightclothes. "Why don't you come in, Artemus?" he asked, "the door is unlocked." "Oh," replied Artemus, "I could have gotten in all right, Cyrus, but I called you down because I wanted to ask you if you really thought it was wrong to keep slaves!" You can picture the disgust on Cyrus' face as he crawled back into his bed!—*Exchange*.

IF YOU ARE A MOTHER

Don't scold.
 Don't be sick.
 Don't be cross.
 Don't fret or whine.
 Don't be despondent.
 Don't be complaining.
 Don't work too hard.
 Don't set bad examples.
 Don't forget to be a lady.
 Don't wear slipshod shoes.
 Don't forget to sit upright.
 Don't neglect the children.
 Don't forget to love and caress them.
 Don't rob yourself of sleep.
 Don't be a fiend of neatness.
 Don't read worthless literature.
 Don't wear uncomfortable clothing.
 Don't allow yourself to be nervous.
 Don't stand when you can sit down.
 Don't try to do two days' work in one.
 Don't forget to be kind and sweet.
 Don't go without a lunch when you are faint.
 Don't forget that your husband is your old lover.
 Don't slump the shoulders and become hunchbacked.
 Don't take on a whole lot of outside work when your hands are full.
 —*The Methodist* (Australian).



FARM, GARDEN AND DAIRY

THERE IS MONEY IN FARMING.

A young man residing in Noble County, Indiana, inherited eighty-two acres of land. He had qualified himself for teaching, and taught several terms in a town of about 4,000 inhabitants. A change in the makeup of the school board resulted in his being without a job. He decided to operate his eighty-two-acre farm instead of seeking a new position as teacher. He went at it in good earnest and with intelligence. Markets were studied and due attention given to live stock. Accurate account has been kept of receipts and expenditures. His first year's experience leaves him a neat cash balance—between \$1,800 and \$1,900. Wisely he has concluded to stick to farming and let some other fellow do the teaching, says the Editorial.

A young Iowa farmer rented an eighty-acre farm a half dozen years ago. He borrowed \$600 from a local bank to buy stock. Strict attention was paid to business. He was very industrious, which is the same thing as saying he was thrifty. In six years he owned \$6,700 worth of stock and machinery and made an \$8,000 payment on a \$28,000 farm.

—Ex.

FALL AND WINTER PLOWING.

There are a number of advantages in fall and winter plowing. The destruction of insects is not the least of them. Army worms, cut worms, Hessian fly, grasshoppers and other very injurious insects live over the winter in the ground and by fall plowing or disking, these insects are exposed to the freezing weather and killed, or they are crushed and

disturbed in their winter sleep so that they perish. Old stubble fields should always be plowed during the fall and winter if the land is so situated as not to wash.—*Farmer's Guide*.

WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM FOR THE FARM.

Running a house is no snap. Let's take the drudgery out of housework and the blue out of Monday. "Totin'" water requires strength and time. The woman who can turn a tap in her kitchen just where the water is needed is relieved of carrying more than a ton of water a week. Almost any farmer's daughter can hear the call of the city when she sees this life of drudgery before her. Relieve this load with machinery at little expense, and winter is a good time to plan for it.

We quickly adopt machinery for saving labor on the farm, but when it comes to making home life easier for the woman and more pleasant for all the family, we too often consider machinery in the home a luxury when it really is a necessity. Let's take a few minutes off and think about this. Think of the convenience of water in the kitchen, no water to lift and no water to pump. This is a step in the right direction in making farm life attractive to the children. Water is one of the absolute necessities of life. Is it where we want it?

Unfortunately, the source of supply is often such that some form of water distributing system is necessary. Wells are usually located for the convenience of the men, near the barn. We object to pumping water for our stock and so provide a gas engine or windmill to save ourselves

time and labor. Why not make this same gas engine or windmill furnish the power for pumping every drop of water used for the house?

The cost of installing a water supply system may not be as expensive as we often think. You could install your own system. There are three methods of distributing water: The elevated tank system, the air and water pressure system and the fresh water direct from the well. Before installing any system the amount of water required should be figured accurately, knowing that you ought to supply daily twenty-five gallons per person; ten gallons per horse; ten gallons per cow; two gallons per hog; two gallons per sheep.

PLAN TO SET APPLE TREES.

There are thousands of farmers at this time who are planning to set apple trees next spring, encouraged by the bountiful crops of fruit of last summer. And this is a work which ought not to be undertaken hastily, but to avoid costly errors there should be some knowledge of varieties, their season and quality.

First of all, earnestly resolve that you will not plant any of the early varieties, like *Duchess* and *Yellow Transparent*. In a good fruit year you may get all you need of these sorts just for picking them up of your neighbors. Why should you grow more of the unsalable kinds? This is said under the supposition that you are planting an orchard for home use chiefly, says *Iowa Homestead*.

Of course, if you are planting a commercial orchard, or have facilities for shipping to a big city market, that alters the case, and you may make good profit from the early varieties. But as matters stand in our rural communities it would be

better if two-thirds of our early apple trees were cut out for firewood.

The *Wealthy* is a standard apple for early fall, but unless you have facilities for cold storage do not plant it largely south of the latitude of central Nebraska. North of that it has some keeping quality and the farther north it can be grown the better it keeps. Even in central Iowa if picked in early maturity—just as the seeds turn brown—it will keep until mid-winter.

Plant *Ben Davis*, *N. W. Greening*, *Salome*, *Minkler* or *Black Annette* and you will have fruit which will keep until you have time to sell it. But take another hint—do not take the opinion of any writer as gospel, but visit some orchardist who is near to your place and has similar soil conditions and ask him about his experience. He can give hints of very great value.

And do not plant any crabs. Forty years ago it was the fashion to plant various kinds of crabs and before apples were plentiful they did have some value. But we have passed by the crab age. There are still some housekeepers who want a few crabs to jell, pickle, etc. If your wife is one of that class and you want to indulge her do not plant more than one tree.

The question is often asked: How many trees should be planted for a family orchard? That is one of those general questions which requires a variety of answers. Some families use many more apples than others. It may be said ten good trees, when they come to full fruitage, will supply an ordinary family in all good fruit years. Some would say that five trees were enough and others would increase the number to twenty. Get good, thrifty two-year-old trees and set them 25 feet apart. The ground may be planted with

corn or potatoes or some other hoed crop for the first five years.

If you are planting simply for home use, not intending to market, one tree of the Wealthy is enough. If the Jonathan and Delicious succeed in your neighborhood by all means include them in your list. Black Annette and Salome are good keepers and are hardy in tree in the north middle sections of apple growing; and they are also very good apples in quality. Then with the N. W. Greening and the old reliable Ben, you will be sure to have fruit, if anybody has fruit.

TYING UP TREES.

By all means the best way to tie a tree to a stake is to plant the stake and tree at the same time. A separate layer of burlap or other soft material must be wrapped around it, so that there shall be no rubbing of the bark.

If the tree has been planted without a stake, it is generally impossible to drive one so close to it that it will give rigid support in every direction. It is, as a rule, better then to drive two stakes, one on each side, and each about three inches from the tree. Then wrap burlap around the tree and pass a loop or line from one stake to tie around the burlap, and on to the other stake. This loop must be knotted around the tree in such a way that it will not give any play, so that the tree shall be held firmly.

Under all circumstances be sure not to tie anything tightly around the trees. Trees can not bear this any more than human limbs could. If you will examine a tree closely a few days after a piece of string has been tied around it firmly, you will find that the string has cut into the bark, for trees are growing all the

time, and much faster than inexperienced people imagine.

Another thing to be careful about is to remove the burlap wrapping at frequent intervals, because it is a favorite refuge for grubs and other insects. A good way to do is to set fire to it with a match and let it burn away, if there is not too much of it. It will burn so quickly that it will not affect the tree and all vermin in it will be destroyed.

Wherever a tree is at all bruised so that the bark is perforated or torn off, be sure to cover the wound with something that will keep the air out. Tree-wax is the best to use, but tar, shellac, paint, or in an emergency wet clay packed over the bruise, and tied up so that it will remain, will do.—*Selected.*

PROTECTING FRUIT TREES.

A good way to protect young fruit trees from injury by rabbit pests is to procure sections of stove-pipe, slit them lengthwise and pass them around the body of the tree. Secure the pipe to its natural shape by means of a strong string tied about it, and press the lower end an inch or two into the soil. This method is very effective, but might be found slightly expensive to the large orchardist who has several hundred trees to protect. To the farmer with only a dozen or two trees to give protection it is a cheap and convenient method of keeping the rabbit away.

Remember that mice do almost as much damage per year as rabbits, and if the slit in the pipe be close fitted after it is put around the tree, and the pipe is pressed well into the soil it will be just as impossible for mice to get to the tree as rabbits. Keep the orchard free of hollow logs, tree tops, tall weeds or grass, rail or tile piles or any other places

where rabbits are apt to frequent, and get every one on the table you can.

WINTER GREEN FEED FOR FOWLS.

Every one who keeps poultry recognizes the fact that fowls do best when supplied with ample green food during the winter. When cabbage, mangels, turnips and other succulent material run short, sprouted oats form a very acceptable food. Experience has shown that the oats must be grown very quickly in order to make them appetizing. To secure quick growth, it is necessary to provide plenty of warmth, moisture, and sunlight. After numerous experiments it was found that the hot water heating system aided matters very greatly. The method adopted is as follows:

In the rear of the room a closet was built inclosing the 3-inch hot water pipe. The front wall of this closet is of glass hinged to swing open. These doors face southward directly opposite the windows of the building. Each day, therefore, plenty of light reaches the oats, which are spread on trays inside the closet, the dimensions of which are 9 feet 3 inches long, 2 feet 6 inches deep and 6 high. In place of shelves, ordinary greenhouse flats or shallow trays made of $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch stuff are used. These are 2 feet 5 inches each way and 2 inches deep inside. The closet holds four tiers of trays, 50 inches apart vertically. Small holes are bored in the bottoms of the flats to permit excess water to drain off easily. The advantage of the closet plan is that the operator has complete control of heat, moisture and light. It is no uncommon thing to produce 4 to 6 inches of growth in a week's time.

For sprouting oats the method is as follows: The grain, always

heavy, plump, clean material, is soaked in water over night. The following morning the flats are filled about 2 inches deep and placed at the top of the closet. For the next two or three days the grain is turned two or three times each day to insure evenness of moisture. When $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch sprouts have developed the stirring is stopped to prevent possible breakage. At all times the oats are kept wet and moisture should stand on the doors from first to last. Three waterings a day are often necessary. As the oats grow they are moved lower and lower in the closet, the lowest being taken for feeding when 4 to 6 inches tall. They are fed at the rate of 6 to 8 inches square for each 100 birds daily.

HATCHING WITH HENS.

The best results in natural hatching will be obtained when the hens are set on the ground. Repeated experiments have demonstrated that where hens were set in this way stronger, bigger chicks were hatched than from those set in nests off the ground. If it is not convenient to build outdoor nesting coops, or there is no shed available with a dirt floor, and the hens have to be set in nests with wooden bottoms, writes J. E. Dougherty, in a recent bulletin of the California experiment station, cut a square of fresh sod and lay it in the bottom of the nest box just before the eggs are put in. Then put on top just sufficient straw to hold the eggs in the center.

The hens should be allowed to sit on china eggs for a few days before giving them good eggs, in order to let them get used to the coop, and also to see if they are really in earnest about wishing to sit. Just before putting the good eggs under

them, the hens should be dusted with an effective lice powder, and a little of the powder sprinkled over the nest.

WHAT IS A FRESH EGG?

A particularly bad policy systematically practiced by some poultrymen is that of keeping eggs several weeks, disposing of the oldest ones each week, to profit by advancing prices. A merchant who at one time drove through the country gathering eggs from house to house told he found one family doing that way, so he discontinued stopping at that house. Several years ago I was advised of the same scheme by a farmer who, like myself, did not at that time realize how quickly eggs lose their freshness even in cold weather.

ECONOMICAL SCREENS.

The wire mesh in one of our screen doors being worn for service, we replaced it with two thicknesses of white mosquito-netting, and painted both frame and netting a dark green, an inexpensive, serviceable, and neat-appearing door resulting. In its painted state the mosquito-netting is stiff and durable, bearing a strong resemblance to wire. Window-screens may also be treated in the same manner with gratifying results.

A BAD-EGG TEST CHART.

To enable farmers and housewives to test eggs before a candle and tell accurately their condition, the Department of Agriculture has just published a colored egg-candling chart.

This chart shows the eggs in their natural size as they appear before a candle, and also as they look when broken in a glass saucer. The pic-

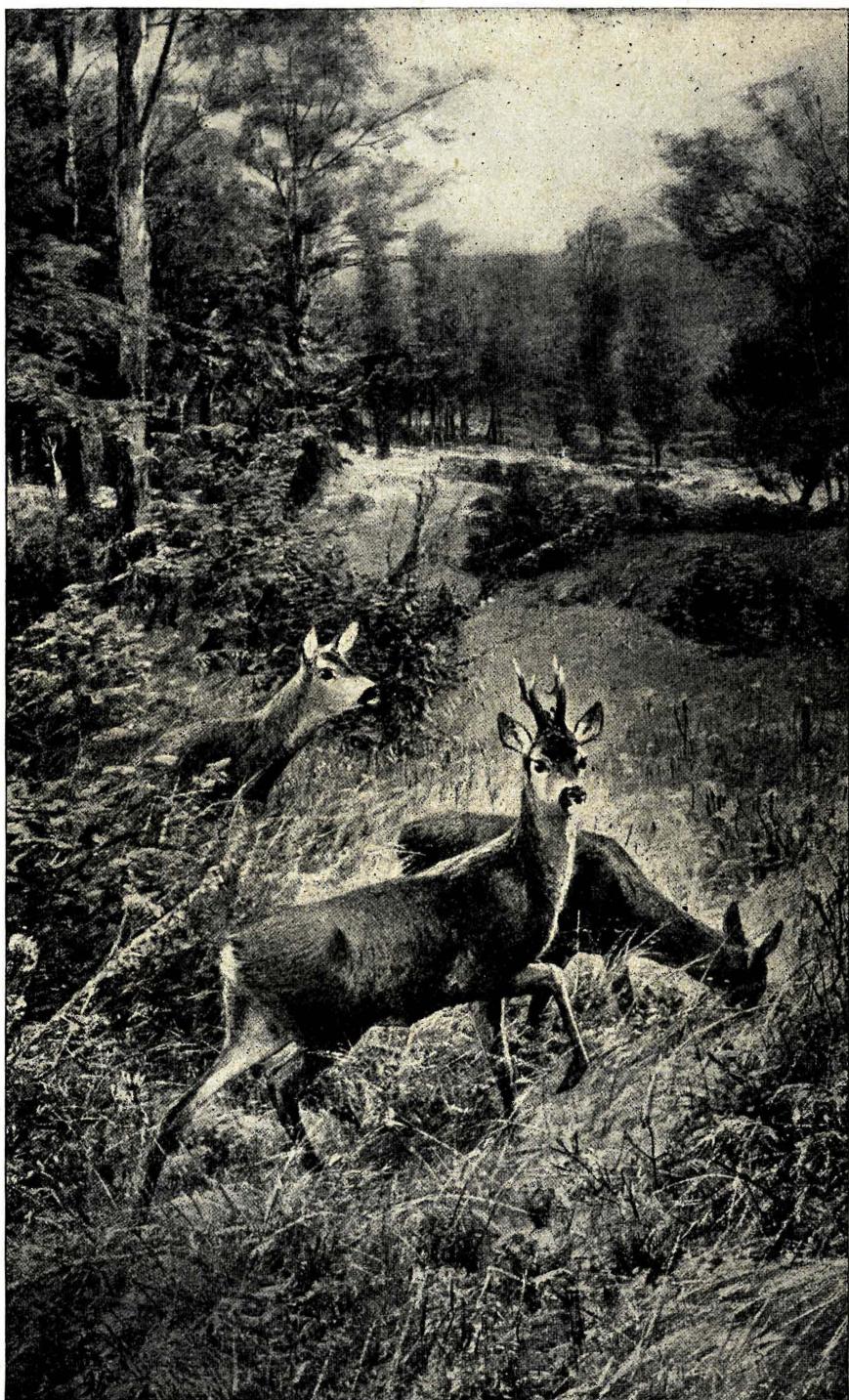
tures include an absolutely fresh egg, slightly stale eggs, decidedly stale eggs, eggs with yolks sticking to the shell, eggs where the chicken has developed so far that blood has been formed, moldy eggs, addled eggs, and eggs with a green white.

Comparatively few housewives are aware that a green color in the white of eggs is due to the presence of billions and billions of a certain species of bacteria that make a green coloring matter. Eggs with this greenish tint, even though the yolks seem to be perfect, are not fit for food.

In order to know what is inside the shell an egg must be held in front of a strong light—such as an electric bulb furnishes—which comes through a hole about one and one-fourth inches in diameter. The room must be dark. When the egg is held close against the hole the bright light renders its contents visible, and the quality is indicated by the appearance of the yolk, the white and the air space at the blunt end. There are many egg “candles” on the market, but the housewife can easily make one for herself by cutting a hole in a small pasteboard box, which is slipped over an electric light bulb. If gas or an oil lamp is the source of light, a tin box or can should be used.

A STITCH IN TIME.

Don’t forget to fix the fences. A trip around the pasture and field fences now and then will often save trouble, strength and the time of having to drive the cattle back into the pasture. Animals are almost human when it comes to going where someone does not want them. Remove the suggestion, therefore, by not allowing any sags in the wire or any loose or decayed posts in the line.



GOOD HOUSEKEEPING

IS YOUR HOME OVER-DRESSED?

We are at the beginning of a new era. We are passing through the period of the American Renaissance. Men and women throughout the country are filled with the modern desire to improve the home. We are developing a fine perception of things artistic. Like the Greeks of old, we are learning to make beautiful the commonplace, necessary, everyday articles of use. Those things with which we come in contact most must be considered with an eye to good line, color, etc., as well as to suitability.

A home in excellent taste isn't necessarily an expensive one. Artistic surroundings do not depend upon costly furniture and *objets d'art*. It's merely a matter of educating ourselves up to proper arrangement—effective backgrounds and correct placement of what we have and, above all, eliminating what we know to be ugly.

Of course a home, whether a small apartment or a large house, has so much detail that we have to plan very systematically. The very first thing one must learn to recognize is simplicity. Have you noticed what a perfect symbol of refinement and good taste is a woman gowned in expensive simplicity? She is very often conspicuous for her lack of ornament. And how we immediately sense the vulgar, uncultured traits of the over-dressed female! It is the same with your home.

Is it over-dressed or not? Are your tables made ugly by covering them with rubbish? Why not draw them near a light suitable for reading or writing, allowing reasonable amount of space for your materials?

Are your mantels covered with unsightly bric-a-brac, draperies, etc., instead of supporting a pair of good, old candlesticks with real candles that can be used? Have you distributed thoughtlessly on every vacant space you could find a collection of ornaments, favors, gifts and whatnots to make the place look "homey?" Oh, remove them, please. Select the probable few you have that you know to be of good line, color, design and appropriateness, and with serious study place them for a useful or really decorative purpose in their correct atmosphere.

Do not say "Let us go into the living room" and lead your guests into a museum. Are your bedrooms truly sleeping apartments? Your fireplaces for heating purposes? Your hangings for grading the natural light? Your furniture for use? Your pictures appropriately hung? Are your rugs thrown anywhere? Have you given little or too much thought to a color scheme? I wonder if your furniture is grouped for conversation, etc., or just jumbled? When you look about and admit a certain lack of sensible direction in your home, and then go through the process of elimination by getting rid of all things inartistic, then we will consider remodelling the house.

It is good to start at the very foundation and have any faulty architecture corrected. Two badly planned rooms, for instance, might be broken into one; a badly placed door or a space that needs a window; or an ugly staircase may need improvement. It is well to have these corrections made, for your scheme of decoration depends so much on the real framework of the

home. Architecture is really the skeleton of the home and its rooms. Then comes the drawn skin over the bones or the walls, ceilings and floors. And when we perfect these we have taken the first long stride toward the dream house, for we have built a strong, beautiful case for the charming intimate things that go within our walls.

ECONOMIZING IN THE KITCHEN.

They are not large kinds of domestic wastefulness. The principal leak in every household is found in the kitchen, made up of an endless number of almost imperceptible small leakages that drain the family exchequer to the bottom in a year's time.

The suggestions for kitchen economy which follow are so important that if carefully followed, they will make it possible for an average family of three or four persons to be a little extravagant in line with buying better foodstuffs—the only extravagance which pays.

The gas range needs our attention first. There is in almost every kitchen a constant waste of gas in cooking. It is lighted before needed and left burning when it will soon be needed again, although matches are much cheaper than gas. After it is turned high enough to produce a clear blue flame no more heat is secured by turning it higher, but twice as much gas is consumed. When water has reached the boiling point the gas should be turned down to keep it at this point. Vegetables will be much better if cooked gently than if boiled briskly. On ironing day after the irons are thoroughly heated they can be kept so by running the gas low.

The devotees of the fireless cooker insist that the gas bill can be made

so small it will not be worth the collector's time to call for it. Certainly, where no maid is kept and the housewife's services have any value outside of her kitchen, one of these time and labor-saving devices should be considered as indispensable as the range.

No matter how good the refrigerator, ice can be kept twice as long if well wrapped. An old single blanket cut in two pieces can be used when there is a yard where the pieces can be hung out in the air and sunshine. For an apartment, a thick wrapping of newspapers put on freshly each day is a good substitute. If pitchers or glass cans or bottles of water are kept in the refrigerator, they will save breaking up the ice for cold water. It is a mistaken economy to do without ice—it can be paid for by the food that is saved by its use which would otherwise go to waste, and in addition there is the comfort of having fresh, well-preserved butter, cream, milk, eggs, salad, vegetables and fruit. Food can be kept over from one meal to another, whereas, without ice, it would have to be thrown away.

A prolific source of waste is found in the preparation of vegetables. It is not an exaggeration to say that in the large majority of households the bill for vegetables is doubled by wasteful paring. In a housekeeping experience of many years, I never had a maid who did not have to be taught how to pare and core apples, peel and take the eyes out of potatoes, pare turnips, onions, tomatoes, cucumbers and all kinds of vegetables without wasting a particle of the edible portion. This seems a very small item, but it makes a great difference in the size of the vegetable bills during the year. There should also be a daily watch kept over the fruit and vege-

tables on hand, and the "specked" apples and potatoes, the tomatoes, pears, peaches, canteloupes, bananas and oranges that show a soft spot should be used first. If some of the tomatoes and fruit are not quite ripe they should be put in the sun for a day or two. This is very little trouble compared to the satisfaction of having them come to the table in proper condition.

No foodstuffs need be wasted. If fruit ripens more quickly than it can be eaten, cook it with plenty of sugar, allow it to cool and serve it with plenty of sugar, allow it to cool and serve it with cream for dessert. Pick out the tomatoes that are too soft for salad and stew them. If cucumbers are too ripe, peel, cut in thick slices, dip in batter and fry.

THE NUTRITIVE VALUE OF CHEESE.

The value of cheese as an article of diet seems to be unrecognized by the majority of housekeepers. Cheese has a high nutritive value, being rich in fat and proteid, or muscle-forming material. One pound of cheese equals in proteid two pounds of beef and it is therefore an excellent substitute for meat, fish or eggs, as the piece de resistance of luncheon or dinner.

Although most persons are fond of cheese and it has been a familiar article of diet in the average household for many years, it has not been used freely on account of the popular belief that it is indigestible. A series of experiments carried out by the United States Department of Agriculture refutes this idea. Young men who were kept on a diet of fruit, bread and cheese remained in good health and did not tire of the diet. The experiments show that cheese compares favor-

ably with meat and other proteid foods in thoroughness of digestion—ninety per cent. of its nitrogenous matter being digested—and causes no physical disorders.

The various kinds of cheese take their names from the places where they are made. The principal varieties made of skim milk are Edam, Gruyere and Parmesan. The favorite whole-milk cheeses are Gloucester, Cheshire, Cheddar and Gorgonzola. Stilton and double Gloucester are the most popular milk and cream cheeses, and of the cream cheeses Brie, Neufchatel and Camembert are the best liked.

The use of cheese in the diet has many economic advantages. It is cheap, there is no waste, it keeps well and can usually be obtained in good condition in any neighborhood.

In planning menus the house-keeper should remember that a cheese dish takes the place of meat, fish or eggs, and not of starchy foods, vegetables or fruit, and she should include in the menu crisp, succulent vegetables; cress, celery, lettuce or fruit salads; hard breads, fresh or cooked fruit, and brittle cookies, rather than heavy desserts.

—Ex.

THE FAMILY CUPBOARD.

Jellied Veal.—One of the most delicate of all meat dishes, and one that could tempt the most dainty appetite, is jellied veal. This calls for a shin of veal. In ordering it stipulate that you want the bone well cracked. Put it all in a large kettle and just cover with water. Let it boil slowly till the meat falls from the bone. Strain off the liquor and set the meat and the liquor aside to cool. When this has occurred chop the meat very fine and add a little pepper, salt and vinegar to the liquor. Now pour this over

the chopped meat, mix and pour into a dish that has been lined with slices of hard-boiled eggs. The loaf should be allowed to harden for about twenty-four hours before being served. It should then be turned on a platter and garnished with lemons or olives.

Stuffed Baked Peppers. — Six green sweet peppers, one cup strained tomato sauce, half cup boiled rice, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one tablespoonful of chopped onion, half teaspoonful salt, two-thirds cupful moist bread-crums, half cupful of cold minced meat, half cup of mushrooms, paprika.

Cut stem from peppers, remove seeds and parboil five minutes in a quart of water to which has been added one-eighth teaspoonful baking soda. Melt butter and saute onion. Add tomato sauce, rice and bread-crums, meat, mushrooms. Season with salt and paprika, stuff pepper cases and set upright in baking dish. Cover with buttered crumbs. Add remaining half-cupful of tomato sauce with a little water and pour around base. Bake slowly, basting with sauce for thirty minutes.

Chili Con Carne. — Two pounds lower round steak, three green sweet pepper pods, three cups of red kidney beans, one clove of garlic, butter, salt, flour, one pint of strained tomato stock.

Remove stem and seeds from peppers and cut into thin cross-sections. Cut steak in inch pieces and saute in butter. Dust with flour, then add the tomato stock and the peppers. Simmer about two hours or wait until the meat is very tender, adding more water if necessary. When done, the meat and sauce should blend together and the whole be well seasoned and served hot.

The cooked kidney beans are added about the last half hour in order to blend thoroughly with the gravy, but each bean should be separate.

Ginger Drop Cake. — Cream together $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of butter, and 1 beaten egg, and add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of molasses. Sift together $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups of flour, 1 teaspoon of soda, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of ginger, and $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of cinnamon; add these to the creamed mixture alternately with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of sour milk. Add 1 cup of raisins and currants and bake in drop pans, about 25 minutes in a moderate oven.

Mock Duck. — Take two good-sized pork tenderloins, split them nearly through and turn them so the smooth side will be outside. Sew the two pieces together on one side, making a dressing of bread crumbs, one chopped onion, butter size of egg (melted) and one egg. Stuff the pork and sew up the other side—bake until nicely browned and serve hot. Slice down as you would cut bread.

Macaroni and Tomatoes. — Prepare as usual; boiling in salted water until tender, cut into inch pieces, pour hot tomato sauce over it in a baking dish, cover thick with buttered bread crumbs and brown in a moderate oven. Serve in the baking dish, to accompany chicken, lamb, beef or veal.

Tomato sauce for above recipe: Fry one tablespoon of chopped onion in one tablespoon of butter, stir in a large tablespoon of flour, add gradually a cup and a half of strained tomatoes, half a teaspoon of salt and a dash of paprika.

Mince Meat. — Two pounds of meat, one pound of suet, six pounds of apples, three pounds of brown sugar, one and one-half pounds of seeded raisins, one and one-half

pounds of currants, one-fourth of a pound of citron, two small tablespoonfuls of cinnamon, one small tablespoonful of cloves, one-half a small tablespoon of allspice, two nutmegs, one and one-half quarts of cider, one pint of pickled peaches or pears, one-half cup of New Orleans molasses, one-fourth of a cup of salt. Cook the meat till tender the day before; chop while hot, then put back into the liquor; next day boil this down a little and add all the ingredients chopped.

Fruit Punch.—One pound of sugar, one quart of water, with the yellow rind of one lemon grated, and boil all together five minutes; then add one pint can of pineapple, one cup of sour canned cherry juice. Add all that together and the juice of seven lemons and two oranges. Then strain all that. Just before you are ready to serve it have ready a large piece of ice; pour over it two quarts of water. Mix all the fruit syrup and add sliced bananas, peaches or any fruit that you may desire.

Sweet Potatoes.—Sweet potatoes are almost always improved by a second cooking, especially if they are watery. One way is to make them into croquettes. A good recipe calls for sixteen potatoes boiled and put through a vegetable ricer, seasoned with a tablespoonful of melted butter and pepper and salt to taste. Add a beaten egg, mix well and shape into little balls. Roll in crumbs, beaten egg and crumbs again and brown quickly in hot deep fat.

Another good way is to slice lengthwise boiled sweet potatoes; put them in a baking dish, pour melted butter over them and brown them in the oven. Still another way is to remove the insides from baked potatoes, season them well

with melted butter, paprika, salt and mace, and return to the skins to brown.

For candied sweet potatoes cut parboiled sweet potatoes into lengthwise slices and put them in a buttered pan. Cook for two minutes three-quarters of a cupful of sugar, a quarter of a cupful of butter. Brush the potatoes with this and bake them. Baste them with the syrup as they cook until they are well candied.

Scalloped sweet potatoes are made by slicing parboiled potatoes into buttered baking dish and covering them with a well seasoned white sauce. On top of the sauce put some melted butter and crumbs and bake for about twenty minutes.

Fruit Salad.—Soak one box of gelatine in half pint of cold water for five minutes. Then add one pint of boiling water and stir until the gelatine is dissolved. Add one and one-half cups of sugar or more, according to the fruit used. Let this cool while you prepare two salad dishes, and into each slice six bananas, one and one-half oranges, half cup of English walnuts, chopped, and a handful of raisins. Divide the cooled gelatine between the two dishes, saving a few spoonfuls to put up on the top after the salad is "set," to keep the fruit from getting dark. Set in the ice box to harden. When ready to serve either put whipped sweet cream, sweetened, on a salad, or serve in small dishes with a spoonful of whipped cream on top of each.—*Ex.*

LITTLE CAKES.

Spice Nuts.—One cupful of granulated sugar, one cupful of flour, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one teaspoonful of baking powder, two eggs, one-fourth cupful of citron,

one-half teaspoonful of cinnamon, one-fourth cupful almonds, allspice and cloves. Cut the nuts and citron very fine. Sift the flour and the baking powder together and mix with the fruit, nuts and spices. Beat up the butter, sugar and eggs until light and creamy, then gradually add the flour mixture. The dough should be stiff enough so that it can be formed into little balls the size of a hickory nut. If too stiff, add a little water or milk, or if not stiff enough add little more flour. Place on buttered tins about an inch or more apart and bake in the oven until a light brown. They may be dipped into chocolate fondant if desired.

Orange Cakes.—One-half cupful of butter, one cupful of sugar, one-half cupful of milk, one and three-quarter cupfuls of flour, five eggs, two tablespoonfuls of baking powder, one teaspoonful orange extract, candied orange peel. Cream together the butter and sugar, add the yolks of the five eggs beaten thick, the milk and then the flour into which the baking powder has been sifted, and last, the extract. Roll out and cut in fancy shapes. Cover with yellow fondant flavored with orange, and sprinkle grated candied orange peel over the tops.

Almond Cakes.—One-half cupful of sugar, one cupful butter, two cupfuls flour, four eggs, one-fourth cupful cream, almonds, almond extract. Cream the sugar and butter together, add the yolks of the eggs, then the cream, and the flour into which has been sifted a teaspoonful of baking powder. If sour cream is used instead of sweet, then add a fourth of a teaspoonful of soda. Roll out on a well-floured board to

a fourth of an inch in thickness; cover with powdered sugar, then with maple fondant, and while still warm sprinkle the cakes thickly with blanched chopped almonds.

Wild Rose Cakes.—One cupful of sugar, one-half cupful of butter, one-half cupful of milk, three eggs, one teaspoonful baking powder, one teaspoonful rose extract. Cream together the butter and sugar, then add the milk. Sift the flour and the baking powder together, add part of the flour to the other ingredients, then the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs and the remainder of the flour. Add a teaspoonful of rose or strawberry extract. Beat up thoroughly and bake in sheets in two square pans. When cold cut into squares and ice with white fondant or icing and sprinkle with pink pulverized sugar, or else ice with white, and with a pastry bag and tube and pink fondant place a wild rose in the center of each cake. Place a little chocolate or yellow fondant for the centers of the roses.

PRETTY HANDS.

Never wash the hands except when you have time enough to do it thoroughly. Constantly rinsing them in cold water drives the dirt in and ruins the texture of the skin, making it rough, coarse and red.

When exposed to hard usage, as in the daily routine of housework, instead of frequently washing the hands in water, rub in a few drops of oil. They should then be dusted over with talcum powder and wiped with a coarse towel. This will cleanse them and protect the flesh from growing callous. Lemon juice will remove stains.

A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING

TO FRESHEN MATTING.

A woman who was tired of the dreary, faded looking matting on her bedroom floors had them cleaned with her little vacuum cleaner, and then, with a wide paint brush she proceeded to put on a coat of dye, making the floor in one room of soft green and in another old blue, and so on. It took two coats to do the thing handsomely, and you cannot imagine the delightful change it made in the appearance of the rooms.

GOOD SHAMPOO SCHEME.

The possibilities of the hot-water bottle as an adjunct in drying the hair after a shampoo have just been discovered by one woman. Half filled with hot water and applied to the scalp and hair it dries both rapidly and pleasantly. With a second bottle applied to the length of the hair, it is possible to recline luxuriously with a book while one's hair is almost drying itself.

HOW TO MEND YOUR KID GLOVES.

To mend kid gloves very satisfactorily try this method: With small sharp scissors remove all ragged edges. Buttonhole firmly both edges to be mended with cotton thread (never use silk as it cuts), using a very fine needle. Then bring both these edges together and buttonhole. A glove mended in this way cannot pull or rip and will stand the hardest kind of wear thereafter.—*Woman's Home Companion*.

GOOD-BY, ANTS.

If ants trouble your kitchen or pantry in any way, you can completely eradicate them by sprinkling flowers of sulphur wherever they seem to be. They will leave immediately, as though by magic, and not one be left. A bit on the shelves or on the floor next the wall is all that is necessary, and they will not return. After trying several remedies which failed, I was glad to find this one effective.

HOW TO TAME YOUR WINDOW SHADES!

Probably more time and patience have been lost in the vain attempt to get a window shade down or up or straight than in any other one activity of the dweller in town. And yet it is not a difficult matter to tame a refractory shade if one knows how.

When the shade gets weak in the knees, and will not roll clear up without an extra shove, and even gasps out in a vain wriggle just before the top is reached, the remedy is very simple. Pull the shade down to its full length, then carefully lift it off its hooks and roll it up by hand.

This winds the inside up tighter and makes the shade roll with as lively motion as when new. In the case of only half weak shades don't pull them out to full length in the first operation.

The next detestable thing about an ordinary shade is that it does not roll up uniformly unless great care is taken. Instead, it rolls over to one side or the other and rubs the edge against the supports, thereby spoiling its looks in a short while.

The remedy for this is even simpler, and at the same time gets the pendant single string out of the field of view and prevents it tickling your nose when you want to look out of the window.

Extra strings and eyelets can be bought at the stores. Get some and screw the eyelet into the right hand edge of the bottom of the shade where the wooden rib goes through. Now unscrew the original pendant string and screw it into the left hand edge. We have now two controls for the shade to either pull down or run it up and can exert force of varying degree on each, so that the shade simply has to follow the straight and narrow path and roll up evenly all around.

TO SAVE COAL.

Save all waste paper, soak in water or soapsuds, squeeze out into balls and put two or three layers on the fire. It does not matter how low the fire is. Then put as much wet, small coal as you can to cover the paper balls if you wish to keep the fire in all night. A shovel of ashes on top of the small coal will keep it in. Ashes, also, mixed with wet, small coal, will make a good, lasting fire.

SOFTENING FLANNELS.

A little glycerine added to the water in which baby flannels are washed will soften them.

Make a strong lather of very hot water and a good white soap, and when lukewarm, wash the flannels out, but do not rub soap directly on the flannels. To whiten flannels, make a solution of one and one-half pounds shaved white soap, one-third quart ammonia and twelve gallons of water.

Every one likes clean curtains, but every one dreads the ordeal of washing and stretching them. The following method of cleansing them will keep them fresh without washing for a long time. Rub them in corn meal, then gently brush and shake them, or let them hang in a brisk wind for a while. You will be delighted to see how clean they will look.

KITCHEN MITTENS.

Attach a pair of canvas mittens with a yard of tape and hang near the stove. The use of these for handling hot pots and pans will save many a blister. The 10 cent cloth mittens will do.

A DISHWASHING HELP.

I find a small nail brush invaluable when washing dishes. It gets into crevices where the dishcloth cannot reach, as around the handle of the saucepan, underneath the rolling edge of a pot or cover, etc.

USES OF LEMON-JUICE.

A little lemon-juice in the water in which fish is boiled will make it desirably solid, the too frequent lack of a boiled fish. Sweetbreads left for an hour before cooking in a bath of rather strong dilution of lemon-juice are made white and firm. A few drops of lemon-juice are declared to add a delicious flavor to scrambled eggs. But a quite new use is in the preparation of rolled beef. This requires a rib roast, with the bones cut out. The juice of a lemon is squeezed over the meat, and the skin of it rolled up in it. The result is a tender, juicy, aromatic meat, very grateful to the palate. The Brazilian beef is highly

esteemed for its flavor, and this is because the cattle pasture where lemons are plentiful, and eat the fallen fruit, which flavors their flesh.

—*What to Eat.*

WATERPROOFING FOR SHOES.

Take rosin, beeswax, and tallow, twice as much tallow as rosin, half as much beeswax as rosin; melt over a slow fire, as the rosin is quite inflammable. Before applying to the uppers of boots or shoes fill the leather with neat's-foot oil; there will be less danger of burning it, and it will keep soft and pliable longer. Hold it in such a way that the melted preparation will run off and may not lie long enough to injure the leather. For the soles use twice as much rosin, applied a little hotter, being careful to hold in such a way that it will not lie on the shank in front of the heel long enough to burn. I have had a tap filled with the preparation more than outwear two other taps that it was not used on. I have stood in running water in boots coated with the preparation, and they did not leak at all. If you are thinking of having a pair of boots or shoes made to order, cut a pair of soles of muslin, dip them in a melted preparation as described, and have one each placed between the inner and outer soles of your new boots or shoes.—*Rural New Yorker.*

DRY CLEANING.

The first implement of the home dry cleaner is a good brush.

Every soiled woollen, silk or velvet garment must be first carefully and thoroughly brushed, and in that way freed from as much soil as possible.

The next friend of the dry cleaner

is gasoline. It is far pleasanter to use gasoline out of doors, where the odor readily evaporates, than in the house. So spring and summer are the pleasantest seasons to do cleaning at home.

Use plenty of gasoline. Wash the garment in one bowl of it, and rinse it in another. Let the gasoline drip out, as much as possible, then hang the garment on a hanger, on a line or peg, and shake it from time to time until the gasoline is evaporated.

SOME GOOD HINTS.

A clothes line will never twist if wrapped under instead of the usual overhand method. On windy days tablecloths and sheets will not be torn from blowing and switching, if they are put on the line by taking the hems or ends together, placing them over the line and pinning with three or four clothespins.

Since so many chemicals are used to purify city water the clothes have a yellow cast when boiled. In order to overcome this I have the boiling omitted. By using scalding water in my washing machine and plenty of soap, then one rubbing after that, with two rinsings in blued water, I find my clothes are a pure white, even during the winter.

Varnished walls and white paints can be easily washed by using a uniform soap solution. Cut one cake of yellow naphtha soap into two quarts of hot water, cook until dissolved. Put a portion of this in a pail, in another pail have clean water, and a sponge for each. Wash a small space with the soap, then take the other sponge with clean water and dry with a clean cloth. Care must be taken to not leave any soap running down the wall.

For many years I used a coffee

pot when boiling my coffee and always had more or less trouble with it not being kept perfectly clean, especially around the spout. Even using soda to boil it out would not keep it white inside. I bought a pure white enameled saucepan and lid and have discarded forever the coffee pot. Nothing but coffee is ever boiled in the saucepan.

WORTH KNOWING.

Colors are mixed as follows to obtain tints:

For brown, mix red and black.

For purple, mix white, blue and lake.

For pink, mix white and carmine.

For silver gray, mix indigo and lamp-black.

For lead color, mix white and lamp-black.

For dark green, mix light green and black.

For pea green, mix white and green.

For brilliant green, mix white and emerald green.

For orange, mix red and yellow.

For pearl gray, mix white, blue and black.

For flesh color, mix white, lake and vermillion.

For drab, mix umber, white and venetian.

For cream, mix white, yellow and venetian.

For olive, mix red, blue and black.

For buff, mix yellow and a little venetian.

TO REMOVE CAR-GREASE FROM HANDS.

Many a man—and not a few women—do more or less work on the family car. Whether it is cleaning or repairing an automobile, it is certain to be a dirty job.

At least one professional man has solved the difficulty of getting his hands into condition quickly after tinkering with an engine. Before beginning work on the machine he fills his finger-nails with soap. When he is through, he rubs his grimy arms and hands with a light oil (whatever brand is used about the car), rinses them in gasoline, and scrubs thoroughly with brush, soap, and warm water.

It may be well to add that the laundress in this particular household rubs all daubs of engine-grease on garments with lard before washing them.—*C. E. World.*

NEW LAUNDRY METHOD.

A small fiber brush, such as may be purchased at any store for 5 cents, will be found invaluable in the laundry. Place all badly soiled articles flat upon the washboard, soap well and rub with the brush instead of moving the article up and down on the board. The dirt will be removed more quickly, as the bristles of the brush enter the meshes of the cloth, the clothes will wear longer and the work will not be as hard on the hands.

HOUSEHOLD MEASURES.

Forty-five drops of water is a teaspoonful.

One teaspoonful equals one fluid dram.

One dessertspoonful equals two teaspoonfuls, or two drams.

One tablespoonful equals two dessertspoonfuls, or four teaspoonfuls.

Two tablespoonfuls equals eight teaspoonfuls, or one fluid ounce.

One common size tumbler holds one-half pint.

THE DOCTOR

SOME GOOD FOOT RULES.

"There is little use for any woman who has become accustomed to wearing the grotesque shoes of to-day to put on hygienic shoes without first having her feet properly straightened," asserted the father of scientific chiropody, Maurice J. Lewi, M. D., who after twenty-one years of service as secretary of the New York State Board of Medical Examiners gave up his position to found the New York School of Chiropody.

"I say any woman rather than any man because women are the chief offenders when it comes to wearing shoes that look well rather than those best suited to the shape of their foot," Dr. Lewi continued. "A corn is merely a symptom denoting in most instances that one or more bones of the foot are out of alignment, if not actually displaced. Actual demonstrations have proved that a corn which has troubled a person for years can be entirely eradicated without the use of a knife or chemical by simply restoring the bones to their normal position. The toe must be straightened and strapped in position.

"This is a treatment that requires time, patience, skill and knowledge. Feet that are forced into shoes that have their toe point in the centre of the sole certainly will have the bones dislocated and be tortured with corns on the ends and on the tops of many of the toes. Nail folds, due to lateral pressure of the other toes, and painful ingrowing nails will be induced, while the great toe forced toward the centre of the foot will form a bunion at the joint.

THE QUESTION OF HEELS.

"Much has been said both for and against wearing high heels. The fact of the matter is that high heels suit some feet and low heels others. The shoe should be selected that suits the foot. The trouble is that the manufacturers of shoes make every shoe with the same level and expect it to fit all arches, high and low. There is as much sense in such shoemaking as there would be in making a one size dress and expect both large and small women to wear them. A normal arch may be one-fourth of an inch high and it is possible for it to be an inch and a half. Certainly such feet, the highest and the lowest, will suffer if forced to wear shoes of the same level.

"As the ordinary shoes take very little account of fitting the arches they create the need for artificial arch supports. The anterior transverse arch to be maintained should have a shoe sole that will fit up and into the arch. To do this the sole must be convex, not straight or concave. The flat or concave sole must eventually let the bones of the foot drop with the accompanying results of flat foot and corns. With the heel of the foot on a spool two or three inches high or a foot with a high longitudinal arch encased in a heavy flat soled shoe it is not unreasonable to expect the arches to weaken and often break down.

"A woman who has become accustomed to wearing high heels should not attempt to go at once to wearing shoes with low heels. If she does she will be troubled by a feeling as if she were falling backward and will suffer with cramps in the muscles of the calves or have

pains in the soles of her feet or the joints of her toes. The reason for this is that some of her muscles have grown lax by disuse and others have stretched or contracted to fit the position forced on the foot by the high heels. Let a woman who has been for some time wearing high heels attempt to walk on the floor in her bare feet. You will notice that she begins by walking on her toes. The heel cord has become shortened and to put the foot flat on the floor causes pain.

RESTORING NORMAL CONDITIONS.

"So before putting low heels on a woman who has become accustomed to wearing only high heels you must first restore the foot to normal conditions. The shortened tendons of the toes should be massaged and the toes should be forcibly flexed each day for a few minutes. The shortened heel cord should also be stretched and massaged, though care should be taken that the foot does not suffer by it. The foot should always be inverted when the heel cord is stretched, either by manual force or by suitable machinery or exercise. The heel of the shoe should gradually be lowered until finally the normal height required by the height of the arch and the shape of the foot is reached.

"We never recommend any particular make of shoe here at the School of Chiropody, and for several reasons. One, of course, is that the same shaped shoe is not suited to every foot. Though this is the case there are certain general principles to be observed in the construction of all shoes, shoes for normal feet. Such shoes should have an absolutely straight inner line, there should be adequate room for the toes as well as the ball of the foot, and the length of the shoe

should be at least three-quarters of an inch longer than the foot it is to encase.

"The form of the arch should be observed and protected, the heel of the shoe should be of a height to insure the proper balance of the body on the foot in the shoe, and the inner sole should be made so that the weight of the body is adjusted to the outer line of the foot.

"In past years it was the custom for children to wear shoes either with spring heels or no heels at all. This caused many children to have flat feet or fallen arches. The height of the shoe heel depends on the development of the arch. The arch of the male foot of the human race is not so well developed as that of the female. The wearing marks on the bottom of the sole and the heel of the shoe are sure indications of whether or not the weight of the body is properly balanced."

YAWN AND BE HEALTHY.

According to most of our books on etiquette it is very improper to yawn, but from the standpoint of health it is one of the best things we can do.

For one thing, a yawn ventilates the lungs. When you take an ordinary breath the lungs are not completely filled, nor are they thoroughly emptied by an ordinary respiration. There is a certain quantity of air left in the lungs always—what physiologists call residual air.

This air in time becomes foul and affects the blood, and through the blood, the nervous centers. Then at certain times certain nerves get tickled, as it were, and the result is a long drawn-out yawn, which has the power of stretching the lungs to their fullest extent, driv-

ing out all the foul air and drawing in a supply of fresh pure air.

Yawning, too, is beneficial to your hearing. When you give an extra big yawn you hear a cracking sound inside your head. That is due to the stretching and opening of certain tubes which connect the ear and the back of the throat. If they are congested, as happens when you have a bad cold in the head, you complain of deafness.

If you do feel inclined to yawn, by all means do so, regardless of what your book on etiquette may say. It is nature's way of cleaning out your lungs and the air passages in your head.—*Ex.*

TARTAR: ENEMY OF THE TEETH.

The chief enemy of the teeth is an earthy substance known as tartar, which is deposited from the saliva. Every minute tartar is being formed, and is present, therefore, on every person's teeth to some degree. When first deposited, tartar is a soft substance, similar to soap, and may readily be removed with a tooth brush, dental floss and toothpicks. If not removed, tartar hardens as it accumulates, and constantly irritates the gums, causing them to become inflamed and sore. They become what are known as "spongy gums," a condition which may be the source of many septic diseases, such as *pyorrhea alveolaris*, or Riggs' Disease. If tartar is not removed, it will in time result in the complete destruction of the bone of the teeth, leaving them without support, so that they may be readily removed or fall out. Tartar itself does not cause decay, but if unchecked, the deposits accumulate and harden, and the disease progresses, until so far advanced that

it becomes a great source of bodily disease. This possibility can, however, be prevented by painstakingly removing all tartar from the teeth when it is first deposited and soft, through regular and careful use of the brush and powder.

SOME COMMON EAR-TROUBLES.

BY ERNEST F. ROBINSON, M. D.

Boils may affect not only the part of the ear that we see, but also the canal leading to the ear-drum. Sometimes these can be aborted by applying a little yellow oxide of mercury ointment of a strength of one or two grains to the ounce. The application of a hot solution of boric acid may be used in the same manner as a poultice is applied. Internally give doses of one grain of a fresh preparation of calcium sulphide every hour for three or four doses, until the breath and perspiration have the sulphide odor, and then the same dose four times a day until the pus is out of the boil.

Foreign bodies in the ear often need considerable skill to remove them. Small objects which will not swell can usually be removed by syringing the ear gently with a warm solution of boric acid.

Hardened ear-wax is one of the most common ear-troubles. This wax is a natural secretion of the ear, probably intended by nature to discourage the attacks of insects in those days when man slept on the ground most of the time. When this secretion remains long in the ear, it becomes dry and hard, and may fill the canal of the ear entirely. It is not uncommon to find cases of nearly total deafness due entirely to this cause. In such cases, when the wax is removed, the deafness is gone.

Syringe the ear with a warm solution of sodium bicarbonate, ten grains to the ounce of water, water which has been boiled and then cooled to about blood-heat. Syringe freely but gently. After the wax is well softened it can often be wiped out with a little cotton wrapped on a probe, but it is wise to remember that unless caution is used about this you may simply push the wax further back. In cases where there is much of the wax it is best to have a physician do the work, since he can use an ear speculum and see what he is doing.

Earache may have a variety of causes. Sometimes it is a neuralgia. Boils in the canal often cause earache. Severe and stubborn earache may well indicate some trouble in the inner ear. For simple forms of earache hot water is excellent. Lie on your side with the affected ear uppermost. Then have some one fill the external ear gently with water as hot as you can bear it, pouring it in with a teaspoon or using a regular ear-syringe. Over this apply a hot-water bag to keep the water hot. Possibly it may be well to mention here that doctors call everything outside of the eardrum the external ear, not merely the parts we see.

These are virtually the only ear-diseases which any patient should ever attempt to treat himself. Ear-troubles, owing to the peculiar location of the inner ear,—which is, by the way, the only really important part of the ear,—are exceedingly hard to get at. It is only the specialist with his special instruments that can treat them at all intelligently. It is not possible even for the average physician. Above all things, if there is any tendency to deafness, see a specialist on the ear, and do

not delay doing so. The chances of curing deafness diminish very rapidly the longer the treatment is delayed.

Do not fool with the ear, and do not put oils into it, which may become rancid and cause serious trouble. Hot water is about the only thing that a patient ought to put into the ear on his own responsibility, and even this would cause trouble if there happened to be a perforation of the ear-drums.—*C. E. World.*

THE BEST KIND OF TOOTH POWDER.

The best tooth powder is made of the finest chalk science is able to produce, and from which absolutely all grit has been removed. Many powders are composed of earthy matter, such as rough chalk, sea-shells, or pumice stone, which, if used thoroughly, enough to remove the tartar, will in time wear through the fine enamel of the teeth, thus undermining their entire structure, and offering a place of lodgment for disease-germs. If earthy powders are so fine that they do not injure the teeth, it is probable that they will not grind off the tartar. It is therefore necessary that the right kind of tooth powder be used. One recommended by M. H. Fletcher, D.D.S., which may be prepared by any druggist, is composed of the following:

Corn Flour	50 parts
Borax Pulv.	20 parts
Potas. Chlorate Pulv.	05 parts
Bone Ash Pulv.	12.5 parts
Orris Root	12.5 parts
Saccharin	1/2 gr. to the oz.
Menthol	1/2 gr. to the oz.
Wintergreen, peppermint ..	to taste

CALENDAR FOR 1919

January.							April.							July.							October.							
S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.	S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.	S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.	S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.	
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
26	27	28	29	30	31	...	27	28	29	30	...	...	...	27	28	29	30	31	...	...	26	27	28	29	30	31	...
...	
February.							May.							August.							November.							
S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.	S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.	S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.	S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.	
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
23	24	25	26	27	28	..	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March.							June.							September.							December.							
S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.	S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.	S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.	S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
23	24	25	26	27	28	29	29	30	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Forms of Bequests and Devises for the Benevolent Societies of the Evangelical Association.

I. For the Missionary Society.

BEQUEST — (Personal Estate). I give and bequeath to "The Missionary Society of the Evangelical Association of North America," a corporation under the laws of the State of Ohio, and located at Cleveland, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, the sum of dollars, to be applied according to the constitution of said society, and the receipt of the Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.

DEVISE — (Real Estate). I give and devise to "The Missionary Society of the Evangelical Association of North America," a corporation under the laws of the State of Ohio, and located at Cleveland, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, the following lands and premises, that is to say:

to have and to hold or dispose of the same with the appurtenances to the said Society, its successors, and assigns forever.

II. For the Ebenezer Orphan Asylum.

BEQUEST — (Personal Estate). I give and bequeath to "The Ebenezer Orphan Asylum of the Evangelical Association of North America," a corporation under the laws of the State of Ohio, and located at Flat Rock, Seneca Co., Ohio, the sum of dollars, to be applied according to the constitution of said Asylum, and the receipt of the Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge to my executors for the same.

DEVISE — (Real Estate). I give and devise to "The Ebenezer Orphan Asylum of the Evangelical Association of North America," a corporation under the laws of the State of Ohio, and located at Flat Rock, Seneca Co., Ohio, the following lands and premises, that is to say:

to have and to hold or dispose of the same with the appurtenances to the said Society, its successors, and assigns forever.

III. For the Charitable Society.

I give and bequeath to "The Charitable Society of the Evangelical Association of North America," located at Orwigsburg, Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, the sum of dollars, to be applied according to the constitution of said society, and for which the receipt of the Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge.

IV. For the Sunday-School and Tract Union.

I give and bequeath to "The Sunday-School and Tract-Union of the Evangelical Association of North America," located at Cleveland, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, the sum of dollars, to be applied according to the constitution of said society, and for which the receipt of the Treasurer shall be a sufficient discharge.

N. B. Frequent and large bequests to the cause of the Lord and for the salvation of man are very desirable and much needed, and will doubtless confer abundant blessings upon both testator and heirs. "Honor the Lord with thy substance." In making a will, all errors in its form should be carefully avoided, for they frequently give cause for contention and litigation whereby the good intention of the testator is often frustrated. The writer of a will should therefore be a person well informed in law. A bequest for benevolent purposes ought to be made in good time, as in some States such a will is not valid if not made at least thirty days before the decease of the testator.

PARTIAL SUMMARY, STATISTICS OF THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION, 1917

*1916 Report.

PARTIAL SUMMARY, STATISTICS OF THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION, 1917—Continued

Conferences		For New Buildings		Repairs		Sunday-school Work		Episcopal Fund		Presiding Elders' Salary		General Sunday-school Board		Sunday-school and Tract Union		Conference Claiamants		Church Extension		Old People's Home		Decentness Work		Total for Missions		Grand Total for All		Average per Member		Average for Missions	
Atlantic	\$ 1233	\$ 4962	\$ 320	\$ 1700	\$ 27301	\$.69	\$ 2083	\$ 1008	\$ 795	\$ 92	\$ 246	\$ 87	\$ 293	\$ 147	\$ 12776	\$ 87139	\$ 26	\$ 82	\$ 3	\$ 92											
Canada	17120	8184	5426	643	3897	33515	69	1008	759	128	1060	200	1381	307	451	22767	124422	12	98	2	36										
California	1092	471	2146	156	850	884	26	453	53	...	12	10	173	5	56	1165	31855	23	15	5	06										
China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dakota	4981	3497	3542	347	3825	28516	43	1693	334	50	3086	70	520	179	*	86	16338	76384	20	35	...	...							
East Pennsylvania	3831	12465	15807	688	48893	64	8317	1336	*	8244	*	860	651	69	*	624	13143	136703	13	73	...	...							
Frie	22096	6421	8567	383	1788	32274	120	1430	735	...	735	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany, So.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indiana	58005	9871	17786	1075	5036	66897	922	3647	1848	134	833	305	1079	599	316	21654	224633	15	68	1	51										
Illinois	31641	15961	17038	800	4344	47887	108	2012	873	146	2293	912	2012	411	673	28670	204213	26	14	...	...								
Iowa	18181	9942	5310	623	35901	90	3385	1330	82	1916	627	900	390	543	24598	12439	23	30	4	40											
Japan	268	23	409	675	62577	62577	177	4337	1608	129	1139	2238	1000	342	428	110	2024	2	93	...	...								
Kansas	22558	4707	10038	603	4926	62577	177	4337	1608	129	1139	2238	1000	342	428	31541	163382	18	50	3	81										
Minnesota	8817	9389	5057	4913	34427	73	2944	1418	82	1496	280	1241	284	292	16824	108232	13	83	2	15											
Michigan	25516	8887	11807	729	5588	55458	164	3975	1374	83	1439	1174	563	253	336	1850	15833	15233	15	94	1	58									
New England	9000	820	1626	101	660	10615	20	...	112	...	1201	170	174	19391	86866	26	60	2	15								
Nebraska	4804	3860	3568	336	34048	98	4231	587	60	1201	170	15	8753	94431	19	68	1	82								
New York	8610	5493	8572	512	2828	38037	55	2447	397	...	858	79	120	15	15673	176894	15	44	...	...									
Ohio*	35621	8875	18856	607	4070	50238	196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oregon	1154	1086	3600	133	1051	19160	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pittsburgh*	520	1431	2031	134	703	10777	27	46	190	14	28	17	70	37	2	3337	18316	8	65	1	57										
Switzerland	282	484	914	48	439	5066	8	86	49	12	14	60	17	11	...	1621	10027	14	48	...	...								
Texas*	71144	8884	10765	1077	6237	72395	148	5170	1700	116	160	404	212	44	80	23522	244088	17	77	1	69										
Wisconsin	267	717	1049	134	820	10358	8	462	116	15	60	115	25	44	44	2484	19744	21	08	2	80										
Washington	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	341967	126305	155154	10666	64971	734639	1742	40225	14685	1037	19459	6324	11296	3623	4424	288969	2280427	

Additional to budget.
**1916 Report.

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Superannuate Bishops—Thomas Bowman, Wm. Horn.
Publishers—C. Hauser, Agent American Publishing House.
 G. W. Bader, Agent European Publishing House.
Editors—W. H. Bucks, Editor of *The Evangelical Messenger*.
 T. C. Meckel, Editor of *Der Christliche Botschafter*.
 H. A. Kramer, Editor of *The Evangelical Herald* and the English Sunday-school Literature.
 Chr. Staebler, Editor of *Das Evangelische Magazin* and the German Sunday-school Literature.
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Field Secretary of the Missionary Society—B. R. Wiener.
Superintendent of the Ebenezer Orphan Home—W. H. Messerschmidt, Flat Rock, Ohio.
General Secretary of the Young People's Alliance and Sunday-school—F. C. Berger.

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Superintendent of Missions in Japan and China—S. J. Umbreit.

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Periodicals of the Ev. Association.

C. HAUSER, Publisher, Cleveland, O.

The prices given here may not hold good for the year 1917, since the price of paper and other raw material has advanced materially. Inasmuch as we have no right to change prices until the Board of Publication has authorized same, we simply give them as they were heretofore.

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